

Soviet, Syria Affirm Close Ties

Moscow Trip by Assad's Brother Indicates Policy Linkage

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The five-day visit here last week of Vice President Rifaat al-Assad of Syria has underscored the importance of the Soviet leadership attaches to its key Middle Eastern ally.

Arab sources said the main purpose of Mr. Assad's visit was to brief the Soviet leadership on recent diplomatic efforts to defuse the Iran-Iraq conflict and secure the oil shipping lanes in the Gulf.

According to official Soviet communiqués, Mr. Assad and his Soviet hosts also discussed bilateral questions, including coordination of their policies in the Middle East.

Mr. Assad's position within the Syrian leadership has been a mystery in the last several months as a slow-moving power struggle took place in Damascus amid speculation about whether Mr. Assad had overplayed his hand in his effort to position himself to succeed his ailing older brother, President Hafez al-Assad. Diplomatic observers in the Soviet Union interpreted his mission to Moscow as a signal of his ascendancy.

There has been no information available in Moscow on the substance of the talks that Mr. Assad had with all the leading Soviet officials, including President Konstantin U. Chernenko and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation and Mr. Tikhonov reaffirmed Moscow's commitment "to render invariable support" to Syria. The Soviet Union has deployed its best surface-to-air missiles in Syria and they are manned by Soviet troops.

Diplomats said that Mr. Assad, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa and senior economic officials, is believed to have raised the question of additional Soviet military aid to Syria.

But the most pressing issue believed to have been discussed was the situation in the Gulf and Syria's efforts to influence Iran.

Vice President Assad arrived in Moscow shortly after Abdel Halim Khaddam, another Syrian vice president and former foreign minister, visited Tehran with a message from President Assad urging an end to Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping.

Mr. Khaddam's visit was ostensibly prompted by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia's approach to President Assad to set in motion a peace initiative that could restore a measure of equilibrium to the region. It was reported that Mr. Khaddam had sought to induce the Iranians to leave alone the "neutral" shipping in the Gulf.

The Syrians, who support Iran in the war against their Arab Ba'athist enemies in Baghdad, are Moscow's sole channel of communication with the Tehran government. Relations between Moscow and Tehran have reached a low following the arrests and executions of Iranian Communists last year.

The Russians, who are also linked to Iraq with a treaty of friendship and cooperation and who have resumed arms shipments to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, are said to be interested in restraining his desire to widen the conflict.

Arab diplomats said that Mr. Assad had given the Soviet leadership Syria's reading of the current situation. There were no hints as to the outcome of the discussions.



CALIFORNIA COMEBACK — San Francisco's cable cars have lurched back into service after a 20-month renovation of the 109-year-old system that cost \$58.2 million. Full service is expected to resume on June 21, in time for the Democratic National Convention in July.

U.S. Court Bars Suit on Agent Orange

Judge Rules Veterans Cannot Sue Washington

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A U.S. District Court judge rejected Monday a lawsuit against the federal government by Vietnam veterans who claim they were injured by the herbicide Agent Orange.

The judge, Jack B. Weinstein, who persuaded the veterans to accept a \$180-million settlement with seven chemical companies May 7, said the courts had determined more than two years ago that the law bars such claims against the government.

"The court has no alternative under this circumstance but to issue an order of judgment dismissing the complaint," Mr. Weinstein told the veterans' attorney, Victor J. Vannoy Jr. The ruling, however, does not end other Agent Orange-related legal claims against the government.

The government was not a party to the May 7 agreement. The seven firms, which produced Agent Orange and other herbicides for the military from 1962 to 1971, did not concede liability but agreed to pay \$180 million into a trust fund that is expected to pay claims by veterans and their families for 25 years.

The veterans' lawsuit sought to force the government to provide a "uniform system" of "complete medical care" for the veterans. The exact number of plaintiffs in the class-action Agent Orange litigation has never been counted, but estimates have ranged from 18,000 to 120,000.

The chemical companies have themselves sued the government for reimbursement, claiming that they were acting as its agents in producing the herbicide to its specifications.

In addition, lawyers directly involved in negotiating the settlement for the veterans have said they are seeking ways to sue Washington for the independent claims of veterans' wives and children, who say they suffered miscarriages and birth defects because of the veterans' Agent Orange exposure.

The veterans themselves have blamed Agent Orange for cancer, liver and nerve damage, skin rashes and other ailments they suffered after returning to the United States.

Agent Orange was sprayed over large sections of South Vietnam and adjoining countries to strip the jungle vegetation that provided cover for enemy guerrillas.

Mr. Vannoy's lawsuit was essentially the same as one that was rejected in U.S. District Court in April 1982 by Judge George Pratt, who was then in charge of the Agent Orange litigation.

Judge Pratt ruled that the 34-year-old Feres doctrine, which prohibits servicemen from suing the federal government for wartime injuries, was among several legal obstacles to the suit.

Elizabeth Peer, Correspondent for Newsweek, Dies

NEW YORK — Elizabeth Peer, 48, a Newsweek correspondent who became the first woman to head one of the magazine's foreign bureaus when she was assigned as Paris bureau chief in January 1976, died Friday at her home in New York. The cause of death was not disclosed.

She was reassigned to the magazine's New York office in April 1978. At the time of her death she had been a Newsweek correspondent for 26 years, covering wars, politics and cultural affairs. Her earlier assignments included the New York, Washington and Paris bureaus, where she was a correspondent from 1964 to 1969.

Other deaths: Donald Ousted Coster, 76, former U.S. diplomat and civil servant and European advertising manager for the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune from 1951 to 1953, Thursday at the American Hospital of Paris.

Nate Nelson, 52, a star singer of rock 'n' roll in the 1950s and 1960s as a lead singer for the Flamingos and the Platters, Friday in Boston of heart failure after a last-minute plea for a donor heart failed.

Arkip Lyulka, 76, a Soviet aircraft engine designer who supervised the development of turbojets, Friday, Tass announced in Moscow.

Mrs. Thomas is the wife of Edwin W. Thomas, whose \$15,000 interest-free loan to Mr. Meese's wife, Ursula, is being investigated because the Thomases later received federal appointments.

Mrs. Schroeder said Mr. Ellingwood had showed inexcusable disregard for the requirement for open competition in filling a government job. She charged that a job had been created for Mrs. Thomas at the board's San Francisco office after Mr. Ellingwood made it clear that he wanted her hired.

Rebel Attack Kills 80 in Bangladeshi Village

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Tribal guerrillas in southeastern Bangladesh have killed 80 people and injured more than 200 in an attack on a village, officials said Monday.

The guerrillas opened fire with automatic weapons and destroyed Bhussansur village, near Chittagong. At least 43 persons were killed and 32 were injured in an ambush in the same area Thursday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tass Denies Sakharov Death Reports

MOSCOW (AP) — Tass denied Monday that the dissident Soviet physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, had died and asserted that those who said he was dead were "burying him alive."

"They are healthy and they are not fasting," Tass said of Mr. Sakharov, 63, and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner. The couple were reported to have started a hunger strike last month in the city of Gorki, where Mr. Sakharov has lived in exile since 1980.

Tass said "U.S. secret services" and their supporters "do not want to resign themselves to the fact that their provocation with Sakharov has failed." The news agency added: "They continue to spread new, false announcements based on fabrications and nothing else."

A newspaper in Florence, La Città, reported last week that a woman who met Mrs. Bonner in 1975 and 1977 had had a telephone call from a woman identifying herself as Mrs. Bonner. The caller was quoted as saying that a male nurse at a Gorki hospital had told her that Mr. Sakharov "is no longer with us." Tass said: "Those who are spreading gossip about the 'death of Sakharov' are burying him alive."

Mitterrand Affirms Moscow Visit

PARIS (NYT) — President François Mitterrand will visit Moscow in June as planned, the government confirmed Monday.

An Elysee Palace communiqué, issued two hours after the visit was announced in Moscow by Tass, said Mr. Mitterrand would make the trip, his first to the Soviet Union since taking office, in the second half of June. Informal sources said the visit would begin on June 20.

Normally, visits by heads of state are announced simultaneously by the governments involved. The peculiar nature of Monday's announcement underlined the dispute surrounding the Socialist president's trip, especially in view of the widespread concern over the case of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov.

Ceausescu, Chernenko Seem to Differ

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met Monday with the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, and an official report indicated they disagreed on some issues.

A Tass communiqué said the two leaders drew attention to the need to increase the unity and cohesion of the Communist bloc and strengthen its military alliance. This is necessary, Tass said, because of world tension created mainly by the United States. The Kremlin usually blames Washington entirely for tension, and diplomats said the qualification clearly reflected Romania's position.

Mr. Ceausescu, who regularly sets his country apart from fellow members of the Warsaw Pact, arrived in Moscow on Monday for consultations with Kremlin officials before a conference June 12 of leaders of Comecon, the Soviet bloc's trade group. Romanian demands for changes in Comecon rules are believed by Western diplomats to have repeatedly delayed the meeting, the first since 1971.

China, Belgium Sign Investment Pact

BRUSSELS (AP) — Prime Ministers Zhao Ziyang of China and Wilfried Martens of Belgium signed an agreement Monday guaranteeing Belgians legal protection for their investments in China.

Mr. Zhao is touring six West European countries to seek trade and investment. A Belgian spokesman said the accord guarantees repatriation of profits to Belgium and sets out compensation formulas should Belgian investments be nationalized.

Belgian exports to China rose to 11 billion Belgian francs (\$200 million) last year from 2 billion francs in 1980.

Lubbers May Need Help From Right

THE HAGUE (Combined Dispatches) — The Dutch government's decision to accept NATO cruise missiles in numbers linked to the outcome of future U.S.-Soviet arms talks is likely to get parliamentary approval, press reports said Monday, but may need support of right-wing splinter parties.

The center-right coalition of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers's Christian Democrats and the rightist, pro-missile Liberals holds only a four-seat majority in the 150-member parliament, which must approve the cabinet decision announced Friday. No date has been set for the vote.

Five Christian Democrats announced after a weekend meeting of their parliamentary delegation that they would vote against deployment of the missiles. The government decision to delay the original 1986 date by two years, to 1988, but the government is supported by three rightist splinter parties holding six seats among them, according to reports in the Amsterdam daily newspapers De Volkskrant and Trouw. (AP, Reuters)

Libya Executes 3 Fundamentalists

BEIRUT (Combined Dispatches) — Three Islamic fundamentalists belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood have been hanged in Libya after they were accused of planning acts of sabotage, according to official reports monitored here.

The official Libyan news agency JANA said two men, accused of being recruited by the CIA, were sentenced May 8 and executed Sunday in a small town about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Tunisian border. Another man, also accused of working for the CIA, was hanged Monday, Libyan radio said.

It was reported May 8 that authorities had arrested two British-backed guerrillas trying to infiltrate Libya from Tunisia. May 8 was also the day that Islamic fundamentalists staged a commando raid at a Tripoli residence of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. (Reuters, UPI)

Pretrial Jail for U.S. Juveniles Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled Monday that juveniles may be jailed prior to trial if a judge decides they are likely to commit a crime while awaiting a court hearing.

Such preventive detention laws are rare in the United States. In most places, someone accused of a crime may be held without bail only if a judge decides the individual is likely to flee from prosecution.

In the 6-3 decision, the court reinstated a New York law that had been declared unconstitutional. Still undecided is whether pretrial detention for adults — favored by the Reagan administration — is permissible, but in his majority opinion Justice William H. Rehnquist hinted that the court might consider it.

Arbitration Urged in German Strike

STUTTGART, West Germany (UPI) — Economics Minister Otto Lamberdorff called in an interview published Monday for an arbitrated end to the three-week-old metalworkers' strike that has paralyzed the West German auto industry and idled 350,000 workers.

An estimated 7,500 printers joined the metalworkers in support of their claim for a 35-hour workweek by walking out Monday at 112 plants across the country, a union spokesman said.

Management in the metalworkers' dispute said it would accept an invitation from the 2.6-million-member IG Metall union to resume talks Tuesday in Stuttgart, but neither side was hopeful of a quick end to the dispute.

141 Nations to Compete in Olympics

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Nine countries joined the final list of nations participating in the Summer Olympics, increasing the total to 141, organizers of the Los Angeles Games said Monday.

The final countries to meet the June 2 deadline were Chad, Seychelles, Burma, Madagascar, Upper Volta, Jordan, Somalia, Lesotho and Tonga. Only Angola failed to respond. It was not immediately known whether Angola was joining the Soviet-led boycott, which remained at 14 countries.

Albania and Iran had announced some time ago that they had no intention of competing and did not send written notification. A number of African countries are still under pressure from the Soviet Union to join the boycott, according to Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

For the Record

A nurses' strike in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area spread Monday to a 16th hospital when about 300 nurses walked off the job at Mercy Medical Center in suburban Coon Rapids, officials said. About 6,000 nurses in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area went on strike Friday. Nurses say job security, seniority and layoff procedures are the main issues. (AP)

Iranian Anniversary May Signal New Offensive

TEHRAN — As Iran celebrates the 21st anniversary of an anti-shah uprising on Tuesday, diplomats are predicting a new offensive against Iraq in the Gulf war.

There has been speculation for weeks in Tehran about an offensive, and Iraq has its troops on full alert awaiting what diplomats expect to be a two-pronged Iranian attack on the northern and southern fronts.

Some believe the initial phases of a battle may have already begun and that Tehran is awaiting an auspicious date to announce it.

Tuesday's anniversary marks an abortive uprising against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1963, led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of the successful 1979 revolution.

Ayatollah Khomeini has told Iran's army that Tuesday could be an "epic day," U.S. military officials said in Washington. But they said they did not necessarily interpret the message, monitored by intelligence sources over the weekend, as a signal for the opening of an assault.

Iranian war communiqués and newspapers have given no indication that a major attack is imminent. The communiqués refer to artillery exchanges, but without saying whether they are defensive or intended to soften up Iraqi positions prior to an assault.

Newspapers have reported a steady flow of volunteers to the front, but the numbers appear insignificant compared with the estimated 500,000 troops already there.

Diplomatic sources in the Gulf have suggested that Iran might launch an offensive to switch the focus of the war and ease Iraqi pressure on shipping using Iran's ports and its oil export terminal on Kharg Island.

In Washington, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations said Monday that his country was ready to negotiate to prevent a catastrophe in the Gulf but was not prepared to enter talks to end its 44-month-old war with Iraq.

"We are prepared to negotiate in order to prevent an escalation of the war in the Persian Gulf and not responses that can be grouped in four areas:

• U.S. and global oil preparedness. Two special National Security Council committees, on U.S. energy security and international economic preparedness, have been meeting since January. Detailed preparations were made to use the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve quickly to prevent panic in the event that supplies from the Gulf were shut off. Other countries were asked to increase their strategic reserves.

• Nonmilitary support for Iraq. Administration officials concluded late last year that an Iraqi defeat and a resounding victory for Iran's Islamic revolutionaries would be "contrary to U.S. interests." Gulf Arab states were informed of this by a State Department and Defense Department mission in early December.

The administration encouraged a Japanese initiative led by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiro Nakajima, who sought to persuade Iran to permit Iraq to resume its oil exports through the Gulf. The exports had been stopped by Iranian attacks in the early days of the war. In return, Iraq would ease its attacks on Iranian oil exports, and Japan would restart work on a long-dormant Iranian petrochemical project. Tehran rejected the proposal in January.

The Reagan administration encouraged the improvement of this Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkey and the construction of pipelines across Saudi Arabia and Jordan so more Iraqi oil could be exported even though the traditional Gulf tanker route remained closed to Baghdad.

• Denial of arms to Iran; restraints on Iraq. The administration mounted a worldwide campaign, headed by the former Middle East envoy, Richard M. Fairbanks, to shut off the flow of military supplies to Iran. Officials believe this had substantial success with European nations and South Korea. They said there were also indications that China might hold back on a large arms shipment that had been expected to go to Tehran.

The situation regarding Iraq is more complicated. The United States is tacitly backing Iraq by saying it should not be permitted to lose the war, yet it wishes to avoid the supply of weapons to Iraq that could escalate the conflict into an international crisis.

Iraq's major arms supplier, the Soviet Union, seems to have reached the conclusion, similar to that of Washington, that its interests would be harmed most by an Iranian victory.

Since last fall, full-scale Soviet arms deliveries on credit terms as well as Soviet economic aid for Iraq have been resumed, according to diplomatic sources. Administration officials say they have no evidence so far that Moscow has supplied Iraq with weapons powerful enough to destroy the Iranian oil port at Kharg Island, as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said on May 23. But President Hussein's claim is taken seriously.

• U.S. military backing for Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states. This has been a central issue for policy-makers ever since the British announced their withdrawal from "east of Suez" in 1968, and especially since the fall of the shah in 1979 eliminated the most powerful local ally of the United States.

A series of missions to the area since last fall, particularly a trip in April by Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy and Rear Admiral John M. Pondexter, deputy White House national security affairs adviser and chairman of the Crisis Pre-Planning Group, acquainted the Arab states with what the United States is and is not able to do under present circumstances.

These points were made even more explicit in a May 21 letter from Mr. Reagan to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

If Saudi Arabia and others want direct U.S. military involvement in their defense, they will have to request it publicly, they were told.

Washington Fears Gulf War May Drag In Its Arab Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

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Senator Gary Hart, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Walter F. Mondale after their debate.

Final Debate of 3 Democrats Marked by Cutting Exchanges

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the final debate of the presidential primary season, Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart exchanged denunciations of one another's campaign tactics in their four-month battle for the Democratic nomination.

As in earlier debates, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson attempted to serve as a peacemaker. But in this one-hour meeting Sunday, televised nationally from Los Angeles, Mr. Jackson found himself under sharp attack from Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale for his stand on U.S. relations with Israel.

The cutting, sometimes emotional exchanges among the candidates

came as they approached the last series of five primaries Tuesday, and they aimed some of their appeals directly at voters in New Jersey, California, New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia.

The spirited exchanges continued a pattern that has marked their entire competition. But the candidates were spurred on Sunday night because of the 486 delegates at stake and because the contests Tuesday are expected to determine whether Mr. Mondale nails down the nomination or faces a battle all the way to the convention.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart both spoke out strongly for continuing the strong U.S. support of Israel after Mr. Jackson said he felt that "Jewish issues" had received a disproportionate amount of attention in the campaign.

The other two candidates disagreed. Mr. Hart said it was critically important for the United States to guarantee Israel's borders, and Mr. Mondale said it was imperative to make clear that Israel was "our friend."

In their 10th major televised debate of the campaign year, the candidates all stressed a commitment to nuclear arms control, but they sketched sharp differences in approach. The candidates also clashed on Mr. Mondale's advocacy of the "domestic content" legislation favored by his supporters in organized labor.

But it was the issue of campaign tactics and the delegate-selection rules that provoked the angriest exchanges among the three.

Citing a Mondale campaign commercial that he said distorted his position on gun control, Mr. Hart said the former vice president's "campaign of distortion and disinformation" had been the biggest disappointment to him of the campaign year.

Mr. Mondale lashed back, saying that he had raised only "legitimate issues" in criticizing Mr. Hart's refusal to call for limiting the sales of handguns.

"I have never been personal," Mr. Mondale said, adding that Mr. Hart had falsely accused him of being culpable in the deaths of the U.S. marines killed in Lebanon.

The former vice president also strongly defended the Democratic Party's delegate selection rules. Mr.

Mondale said he had been falsely accused of criminal conduct by Mr. Hart, who has called for a Federal Election Commission investigation of the use of union funds to elect Mondale delegates.

"Now, Gary Hart is leaving a charge here that suggests illegality and criminal behavior," said Mr. Mondale, turning to Mr. Hart. "I think you ought to take that back."

Mr. Hart denied he meant to imply criminality in saying that the Reagan administration's Justice Department would be likely to investigate charges that Mr. Mondale had received improper union help.

The candidates again clashed over the fairness of the Democratic Party rules for apportioning delegates. Both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hart said the rules had deprived them of their fair share of delegates.

The candidates then turned to a long discussion of Soviet-U.S. relations. They agreed that more discussions and negotiations were needed than were being employed by the Reagan administration.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson attacked Mr. Hart's proposal for a "build-down" of nuclear weapons, which would involve destroying two weapons for each new one built. Both said that an absolute freeze on weapon deployment would be preferable.

All three candidates agreed that record federal budget deficits were threatening not only the U.S. economy but the economies of developing countries that owe large debts to U.S. banks.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale again differed on the impact on the U.S. economy of domestic content legislation, which would require a certain percentage of U.S.-made parts in foreign cars sold in the United States.

Mr. Mondale, who supports the measure, said he did not believe the legislation would cost U.S. jobs, as Mr. Hart has said. "We're in a crisis of dreadful proportions," Mr. Mondale said, adding that something must be done to protect U.S. auto workers.

Mr. Hart predicted that the domestic content bill, if enacted, would amount to "economic surrender" and "would wreak havoc" on the U.S. economy.

For a Rockefeller, Money and Politics Fuel a Row

West Virginia Governor, Seeking U.S. Senate Seat, Spends \$4 Million

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — In his 20 years in West Virginia, the question that Governor John D. Rockefeller 4th has learned to dislike the most is roughly this: Can a young aristocrat, heir to America's first billion-dollar industrial fortune, find success and fulfillment of purpose in the impoverished hills and hollows of Appalachia? And can he rise from it to national political prominence?

This year, with Mr. Rockefeller running for a seat in the U.S. Senate, the question is stalking him again.

Mr. Rockefeller, 46, came to West Virginia in 1964 as an anti-poverty warrior, looking for a place to "make impact" in his own country. He rose swiftly as a politician. Before winning the governorship, he proved to be a formidable voice for a reformist legislator and as West Virginia's secretary of state by asserting that he was "too rich to steal."

In 1980 he spent nearly \$12 million to win a second term as governor. The spending that year, about

\$30 for each vote he received, renewed talk here that he was buying his way in a poor state to national political prominence. The doubts led him to declare, "I will die in West Virginia and I will be buried in West Virginia."

This year, running for the Senate seat of Jennings Randolph, who is retiring at the age of 82, Mr. Rockefeller has already spent \$4 million. In the West Virginia Democratic primary Tuesday, Mr. Rockefeller faces only minimal opposition. Taken together, the reported and largely borrowed campaign funds of his two Democratic opponents total less than \$120,000, or 10 percent of what Mr. Rockefeller has spent on television advertising alone.

There have been two measurable effects of Mr. Rockefeller's spending. One has been to frighten off opponents. Mr. Rockefeller's main rival is Arch A. Moore Jr., a Republican former congressman who routed the young millionaire in a modestly financed contest for the governorship in 1972.

In 1976 Mr. Rockefeller spent heavily to defeat former Governor Cecil H. Underwood, and in 1980

he spent even more lavishly in defeating Mr. Moore in their second race for the governorship.

This year Mr. Moore chose to avoid a third battle against Mr. Rockefeller, deciding instead to seek a new term as governor. If elected, it would be his third term.

Mr. Rockefeller's expenditures also appear to have had a sobering effect on the Republican regarded as most likely to win the Senate nomination. He is John R. Raese, a 34-year-old millionaire whose family owns coal, limestone, steel and both the newspapers in Morgantown.

At first, Mr. Raese declared that only he among West Virginia's outnumbered Republicans had the financial will to spend toe-to-toe with Mr. Rockefeller. But Mr. Raese later mentioned \$1 million as the likely family contribution to his campaign, and last week he proposed a \$3 million cap for each candidate in the Senate race. By then, Mr. Rockefeller had already spent more than \$4 million.

But the governor's spending has not been without its political costs. There is growing evidence that

Mr. Rockefeller's campaign spending is an embarrassment to some people in this state. Political friends have satirized his campaign theme of "Leadership in Tough Times," and newspapers here have begun to attack the \$4 million outlay.

An editorial in The Charleston Gazette, generally regarded as pro-Rockefeller, quoted an unidentified "Rockefeller partisan" who "privately says what Rockefeller is now spending is obscene."

The Gazette's editorial maintained that Mr. Rockefeller "has a free ride to the U.S. Senate," and asked: "Why, then, must Rockefeller spend a stupendous sum to be elected? With his name recognition and with the clout of office, if he can't win save by flinging millions on a political organization and at television screens, politics isn't his forte. He should take his kicking, find another endeavor and leave political adventuring to his wife, Sharon, or the oncoming generation."

Mrs. Rockefeller, who has been active in his campaigns, is a daughter of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois.

U.S. Plans to Publish Comparative Hospital Data

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A proposed change in government policy would, for the first time, give the American public detailed comparative information on medical care around the United States, including surgical mortality rates for individual hospitals.

The U.S. government, through the Department of Health and Human Services, gathers information on thousands of doctors and hospitals treating Medicare patients. It is proposing to release more of this information than ever in a move designed to keep closer track of Medicare, which helps pay medical costs for the elderly and some long-term diseases in the United States and is running into increasing scrutiny by Congress over financial difficulties.

The proposed release could release information on individual hospital charges for various procedures, the reasons patients were admitted and how long they stayed, whether they acquired infections and whether they lived or died.

Organized medicine opposes the proposal, contending that comparisons of specific doctors or hospitals can be misleading and, further, that releasing such information would destroy the existing system by which doctors evaluate each other. The major advocates of disclosure are business organizations that spend millions of dollars a year on health insurance programs for their employees.

The proposal would require the government to disclose information about individual hospitals and doctors who practice in groups. The records of physicians who practice individually would not be released, but comments were requested on whether they should be included, possibly as early as the final draft.

For example, a patient needing gallbladder surgery could look up costs at various hospitals, the length of the average patient stay, what percent of gallbladder patients encountered complications and what percent died.

The proposal, published in April in the Federal Register, has drawn opposition from the American Medical Association, the American

Hospital Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges, among others.

Doctors, hospitals and medical organizations wrote 130 letters calling the proposal dangerous, unfair, disastrous and "a perversion that could very well destroy" the nation's system of medical peer review. One Ohio hospital administrator wrote that if the change is made, the only recourse will be to seek legislative relief.

However, Willis Goldbeck, president of the Washington Business Group on Health, which represents about 250 of the nation's largest corporations, wrote, "It is in fact an insult to the responsible majority of purchasers of health care to prohibit sharing of" comparative information.

He said: "It's impossible to have a competitive health-care marketplace without information by which the buyer can compare price and performance. As it stands now, if you needed heart surgery, you'd play hell to find out which hospitals and doctors had the best results."

Several studies have shown that patients with similar illnesses and health histories stand a better

chance of surviving surgery if they choose the doctors and hospitals with the best records.

Organized medicine in the United States deals with incompetent physicians through peer review, and hospitals also work under such a system. A state or local board of physicians monitors complaints and attempts to rehabilitate or remove from practice doctors who are incompetent, drunk, drug-addicted, senile or otherwise dangerous to patients.

Even the American Medical Association and other similar organizations have estimated that as many as 10 percent of the 500,000 U.S. physicians may present a potential danger to patients. The medical community has insisted that peer review can succeed only if its work is kept confidential. The committees release little or no

information about specific doctors or hospitals, even when their investigations show that patients are being harmed, and the cases can drag on for months or years.

Dr. Alan R. Nelson, a member of the American Medical Association's executive board, said Americans already can obtain adequate health-consumer advice from many sources, including their family doctor, and he said the organization opposes the release of information about specific doctors because the data would be devoid of explanatory information.

If a physician has a high mortality rate, it could be because he treats cancer patients or the elderly, he said. Information that would be made public under the proposal pertains only to Medicare patients, about a third of U.S. hospital patients.

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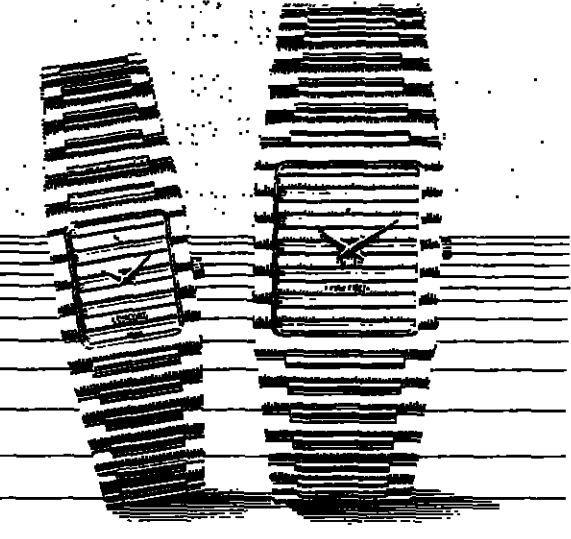


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Sukharov Death Report

Yury Andropov, head of the K.G.B., said today that the death of the Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov was a tragedy for the Soviet Union. He said that Komarov's death was a result of a technical malfunction during his mission.

Affirms Moscow Visit

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today that the Soviet Union was committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Middle East. He said that the Soviet Union was ready to engage in negotiations with the United States.

Chernenko Seem to Differ

Two Soviet officials, Leonid Brezhnev and Yuriy Andropov, were seen today in a meeting. It was reported that they discussed the current situation in the Soviet Union and the challenges it faced.

gium Sign Investment

The Belgian government has announced a new investment program aimed at attracting foreign capital to the country. The program will provide incentives for companies that invest in Belgium.

lay Need Help From Right

A group of labor union leaders has called for a new approach to labor relations. They said that the current system was outdated and needed to be reformed.

scutes 3 Fundamentalists

Three fundamentalist groups have announced a joint statement. They said that they were committed to their religious beliefs and would not be swayed by secular influences.

all for U.S. Juvenile-L

A group of U.S. juvenile law experts has called for a new approach to dealing with juvenile delinquency. They said that the current system was ineffective and needed to be reformed.

on Urged in German Str

A group of German labor union leaders has called for a new approach to labor relations. They said that the current system was outdated and needed to be reformed.

How to Compete in China

A group of business leaders has called for a new approach to doing business in China. They said that the current system was outdated and needed to be reformed.

Record

A group of record producers has called for a new approach to the music industry. They said that the current system was outdated and needed to be reformed.

The Daily

A group of daily newspaper editors has called for a new approach to journalism. They said that the current system was outdated and needed to be reformed.

A group of daily newspaper editors has called for a new approach to journalism. They said that the current system was outdated and needed to be reformed.

French Cool to Call for New Trade Talks

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France is expected to take a decidedly cool approach to expected calls by Japan and the United States at next week's London summit for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, a spokesman for the Elysée Palace said Monday.

"France is not against measures that would liberalize trade, but before approaching new measures, other aspects of trade must be examined first," the spokesman said. French officials reacted with

skepticism to recent statements by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and by some Reagan administration officials seeking a commitment from the summit to start new trade negotiations, possibly next year. French and other European officials said privately that the initiative could pose a threat to European trade interests, particularly in developing nations.

"The idea that we would start a new trade round in London is premature, but we are ready to discuss the question at the summit, as are other European leaders," a senior French official said, adding that existing work should be the first

focus. He was referring to preparatory talks on trade liberalization in industry and agriculture currently under way in Geneva under auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The French statements coincided with remarks by Donald T. Reagan, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury, who urged Monday that summit leaders liberalize imports from developing countries as a way of easing the Third World's debt crisis.

Speaking in The Hague, Mr. Reagan said the United States would urge summit partners to keep their borders open to imports from de-

veloping nations to help them pay off their debt.

Mr. Reagan was quoted by United Press International as saying: "We will be pleading for more open trade worldwide. Industrialized nations can help by more trade."

The West European summit approach, which Mr. Mitterrand will express, will emphasize the strengthening of financial aid to Third World nations, easing their debt burden, and lowering interest rates, notably in the United States.

"Economic recovery among major industrialized nations is under way," the French presidential spokesman said, adding that its reinforcement and consolidation will depend on the political will of the summit leaders to strengthen North-South economic and monetary relations.

French and U.S. trade officials also have noted that Japan and developing nations have previously resisted efforts to liberalize trade in goods and particularly in services. A fast-growing sector that includes banking, insurance, shipping and construction. "Until all the key countries are agreed on where we want to go, and in the context of GATT, it is difficult to see any significant movement on trade at the summit," a senior French official said.

Japan Seeks Tariff Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

pose risks for Japan in that agricultural products, which are heavily protected against imports, would also be on the table. Japan has resisted repeated efforts by the United States to completely open it to more farm imports.

A new round also would likely take up many of the so-called non-tariff barriers, which Japan is often accused of using to block imports. They involve complex technical standards and inspection systems that Japan has claimed are necessary protections but which other countries claim are bureaucratic screens limiting foreign sales.

The efforts by Japan to promote the new round have not met with an enthusiastic response in Europe. Japan pressed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for a commitment at a meeting in May. OECD ministers merely reaffirmed that such a new round would be "of the utmost importance to a strengthening of the liberal trade system."

The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, has promoted the new round as a way of solving problems at a high level instead of leaving them to the bureaucracy.

Doctors Go on Strike in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Almost all the 150,000 doctors in state-run Italian hospitals walked off their jobs in a day-long nationwide strike Monday. They said the number of medical students should be reduced.

Germany: Geopolitics vs. the Pull From the West

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Ask a group of influential West Germans, Britons, Frenchmen and Americans to sit around a table and talk openly about the future of West Germany's relations with its Eastern and Western neighbors, and it quickly becomes obvious that West Germany has no realistic policy options outside the Western alliance.

Reunification of the two Germanys is out of the question for generations. Neutrality is impossible because Germany is too big and too central to be permitted by either East or West to be taken out of the balance of power, and even German control over the nuclear weapons that are being amassed on German soil is not a realistic or even desirable goal.

Further integration in the European Community, closer political, economic and military cooperation with France, and a new push for a "special relationship" with East Germany are about the only policy choices that a Bonn government has.

There were some of the striking points to emerge from a three-day conference on relations between the two Germanys conducted by the Aspen Institute in Berlin last week. Participants were about 20 leading politicians, diplomats, academics and churchmen.

Another strong impression was how early in the discussion allied participants began to voice old Western suspicions about a "two-faced" Germany tempted to deal with the East while looking steadily to the West. Rapallo, the

1922 treaty of friendship between the Weimar Republic and Moscow, is much remembered.

The third striking impression was how often an inherent ambiguity pierced through from behind traditional West German views. After declaring their unshakable belief in the moral and political values of the West, even the staunchest West German supporters of the Western alliance frequently conclude by pointing to Germany's unique geographical position in the heart of Eu-

rope. But the West Germans are not "nationalists," he said, and it is naive for Westerners to accuse them of "nationalism" each time they hold a public discussion about the nature of the "German national interest."

The division of Germany is an unresolved "open question" and will remain so, West Germans say. They point out that the Federal Republic's Basic Law — its constitution — was written for a "transitional period" 35 years ago and that the three-power Al-

West Germans from both major parties, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, appeal for a revival of the concept of "obtemperance" that they argue is the only policy that permits West Germany to be an active partner in the Western alliance, while confrontation between the superpowers condemns it to being a "passive object" of Western strategy.

The boldest practical concept, and the only one to be recognized by all the West German participants as a realistic policy, was the gradual creation of a "special relationship" with East Germany as advocated by the Schmidt government and then the Kohl government.

Some call it a "special partnership" or a "community of interest."

The goal is a "web of relations" in the economic field, science, technology, the environment and culture — all in the hope that the East German regime will feel more secure as a result and may ease travel restrictions and other policies of oppression.

Germany as well as French speakers called for the "Europeanization" of the German Problem, meaning that West Germany's drive for closer relations with East Germany should be placed under a West European umbrella — to strengthen the West German hand but also, less openly, to keep them from being pulled away from their NATO moorings.

Germany and France, with hardly a glance at the British, said that a strong

"The notion of German nationhood is dormant but it is not dead," said a West German historian. But, he said, the West Germans are not "nationalists."

rope and to the "special responsibility" that the Federal Republic derives from this fact.

"We share the moral values of the West but not its geography," said a West German official. Geography impels the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to make as determined an effort to improve relations with East Germany as did its center-left predecessor under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, he explained.

A Frenchman warned that the West Germans were in danger of becoming "obsessed" with the idea of a special relationship with the East Germanys.

"The notion of German nationhood is dormant but it is not dead," a West German historian

lied occupation of West Berlin confirmed and protected this provisional status.

Reunification of the two Germanys is not an issue in the current public debate in West Germany, because "everyone knows it is impractical and will remain so for the next 100 or 200 years," in the words of one of the participants.

Neutrality, too, was discounted as a practical option. The only exception was a member of the leftist Alternative faction in the West Berlin Parliament, and even he spoke of it in terms of an ultimate Finlandization of both Germanys that would require the unlikely consent of the Russians and take generations to achieve.

Soviet Polar Flight Mystery Lingers

Pilot May Have Crashed in Siberia on Way to Alaska in '37

By Theodore Shabad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nearly half a century ago, on Aug. 13, 1937, a crowd gathered at the airport of Fairbanks, Alaska, awaiting a Soviet four-engine transport that was overdue on a 30-hour, 4,000-mile transpolar pioneering flight from Moscow. It never arrived.

The disappearance of the plane, piloted by Sigismund Levanevsky, at 35 one of the best-known Soviet polar fliers, was front-page news around the world and set off one of the most intensive international searches in aviation history. No trace of the occupants or the plane, an improved ANT-6 with N-209 painted on its blue fuselage and red wings, was ever found.

A Moscow newspaper has now called for a new effort to solve the mystery, based on reports that the plane was thrown far off course on its 6,740-kilometer journey by head winds, a malfunctioning compass and one dead engine, and came down, not near the North Pole, as long suspected, but on a tiny lake in deepest Siberia.

The newspaper, Sovetskaya Rossiya, in its May 18 issue, devoted a full page to excerpts from a 1937 diary and subsequent commentary by Valentin I. Alkhorov, a Soviet flier who had taken part in the search for Mr. Levanevsky 47 years ago. He disclosed that a Siberian helicopter pilot, on a 1965 flight to supply a geological expedition party, had come across a mound of earth with a roughly hewn slab of wood on which a branded inscription was still partly legible.

"Here, Aug. 13, 1937, was killed the crew... Levanevsky," it is reported to have said.

According to this account, the helicopter pilot discovered the site on the shore of a mountain lake known as Sebyan-Kyuyel, 230 miles north of the city of Yakutsk. The marker was later recovered by another helicopter but was lost in a fiery crash. By the time a search party reached the lake, in 1979, its configuration had changed and the earth mound could not be found.

A second expedition, in August and September 1982, searched the shore of the lake, used metal detec-

tors and depth-sounding devices, and questioned local people, members of the Yakut and Evenki tribes. Some of them recalled seeing the marked mound years earlier, while the detectors indicated the presence of metallic objects in the water.

In relating these events, Mr. Alkhorov, a navigator with 24,000 flying hours in the Arctic, offered a theory to explain how Mr. Levanevsky's plane could have been thrown far off course and, with fuel running low, tried to come down on the lake.

According to Mr. Alkhorov, magnetic compasses became unreliable near the magnetic pole in the Arctic, giving readings as much as 20 to 30 degrees off. Plane crews, therefore, must have followed their flight route by a gyrocompass, which had to be adjusted periodically for the sun's position.

In Mr. Levanevsky's case, this worked as long as his plane was cruising above the clouds at 20,000 feet (6,080 meters). But near the North Pole, a starboard engine stalled and the plane had to de-



scend to 15,000 feet into heavy overcast, according to its last radio message. At that point, it is speculated, the absence of the sun for orientation, the magnetic compass problem and the pull of the two left engines could have started a growing drift to the right.

According to this theory, fuel might have run out just about the time the plane was in the area of Sebyan-Kyuyel, which is at 65 degrees north latitude, roughly the same as Fairbanks. The lake offered the only level surface for an attempted crash landing, the reasoning goes, but since the landing gear was not retractable might have tipped over on its nose on striking the water and gone under.



RETURN TO WATERLOO — Fifty to 75 people participated in a re-enactment of the Battle of Waterloo for its 169th anniversary. The battle was fought June 18, 1815. Participants came from Britain, France and Czechoslovakia. They "fought" along the main street of Waterloo, now a Brussels suburb, because the actual battlefield was too wet from rain. The original lasted from dawn to dark. The re-enactment took only an hour.

Victor and Vanquished Are Divided Over Meaning of D-Day Ceremonies

(Continued from Page 1)

maker, he was gradually accepted into a community that at first rejected him.

The D-Day ceremonies have revived some of the old controversies about the Nazi occupation in the cathedral town of Bayeux, where the Schmeigler family lives. A political storm blew up last week when it was discovered that a town official had given a "D-Day medal" to a group of returning German veterans led by a former SS general. The former officer, Heinz Harms, said he was "astounded" by the way the whole affair had been blown up out of proportion.

It is incidents like this, refocusing public attention on the events of the war, that the Schmeiglers feared when the French government announced plans for the 40th anniversary celebrations.

"I think the whole business is a disgraceful waste of money," said Mrs. Schmeigler. "It's not by behaving like this that we are going to build a new Europe."

Mrs. Gillingham disagreed. "It's good that young people learn what happened in the last war and why Americans like my husband came here. That's the best way to ensure that such a war never happens again," she said.

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7 Bombings Near Barcelona

BARCELONA — Seven small bombs, wrecked telephone booth and shattered cars overnight in Barcelona, a suburban city, by unknown persons, police said Monday.

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South Africa and Mozambique, After Signing Treaty, Move to Expand Ties

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

MAPUTO, Mozambique — South Africa and Mozambique are moving to expand the peace treaty they signed two months ago into a wide-ranging economic relationship.

Mozambique, facing severe economic and security problems because of drought, cyclones, floods, mismanagement and attacks by South African-backed guerrillas, is looking to its more powerful neighbor to re-establish some of the links that existed while Mozambique was a Portuguese colony.

It wants South Africa to employ more Mozambicans, help repair and make greater use of the run-down port facilities at Maputo, send tourists to Mozambique's Indian Ocean resorts, and help it grow food on unproductive farmland. An estimated 100,000 Mozambicans died of starvation last year.

South Africa's primary concern has been to get Mozambique to refuse sanctuary to guerrillas of the African National Congress, which South Africa wants to force out of all neighboring countries. By squeezing it economically and aid-

ing a counterinsurgency movement, South Africa pressured Mozambique into signing the nonaggression treaty March 16.

But South Africa, isolated because of its system of racial separation, is also hoping that if a relationship can develop with a country it regards as "the darling of the Third World," this will open the way to its own international acceptability.

Its diplomats are noting with satisfaction that within two months of signing the treaty with Mozambique, called the Nkomati Accord, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has embarked on the most extensive tour of Western capitals any South African leader has been able to make since World War II.

If, in addition, South Africa can help Mozambique recover economically, the diplomatic benefits could be almost unlimited, the diplomats believe.

"The success of this is crucial to our whole foreign policy," Colin Patterson, South Africa's new trade commissioner in Maputo, said in a recent interview. "Imagine the effect an economically prosperous Mozambique would have on the attitudes toward South Africa of other neighboring states."

Mr. Patterson's appointment is in itself a diplomatic gain for South Africa. Although he is called a trade commissioner, he is, in fact, a career officer in the Department of Foreign Affairs, giving the position what he calls a "diplomatic dimen-

sion." He will head a diplomatic staff of three, making the mission an embassy in all but name.

The only other black country with which South Africa has diplomatic relations is Malawi.

To increase the advantages South Africa foresees in a closer relationship, Mr. Botha addressed a meeting of his country's leading businessmen in Cape Town a week after signing the Nkomati Accord, urging them to invest in Mozambique.

Dozens of South African project survey teams have been traveling to Maputo, their conversations mixing with those of Russians, Cubans and East Germans in the lobbies of the city's only modern hotel.

"There have been all kinds of inquiries," said Mr. Patterson. "We even have a circus that is keen to come here. They all want to know what guarantees there will be for their investments. If the Mozambicans can satisfy them on that, I think there can be a considerable South African presence here."

Jacinto Veloso, the senior cabinet minister, Politburo member and presidential adviser who headed Mozambique's negotiating team in the talks with South Africa, said there would be no problem about giving these guarantees. He said the guarantees would be spelled out in a code of investment the government would publish next month.

"We will be very flexible," he

said in an interview. "We understand that a businessman will want to repatriate capital to amortize his investment as quickly as possible."

Mr. Veloso, who is Mozambique's economic affairs minister, sees no conflict in a Marxist-Leninist government's accommodating capitalism in this way.

"Capital is capital, investment is investment," he said. "If someone invests capital, he wants a return on it, whether he is a private entrepreneur or the head of a state enterprise."

Mr. Veloso said many South African companies had shown an interest in investing in Mozambique, "but the most advanced discussions are in the field of agricul-

Food production is also Mozambique's most urgent need because of a series of natural disasters coupled with the failure of some big state farms and attacks by guerrillas.

Mr. Veloso said that Mozambique was not only prepared to allow South African companies to launch agribusiness projects alongside its own state farms but would even allow white South African farmers to use farmland in Mozambique.

Mozambique is also hoping for a big increase in South Africa's use of Maputo harbor, which is the closest port to the heavily industrialized Witwatersrand region around Johannesburg.

In Managua, Shultz Sought To Show Willingness to Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

political motivations in the Shultz trip, they said they hoped the opening of talks with Nicaragua would defuse some of the criticism in Washington that the Reagan administration was not making efforts to seek an accord.

The next step, a high-ranking official said, will be for Harry W. Shlaudeman, the special Central American negotiator, to confer with Victor Hugo Tinoco, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, who has been made responsible with negotiating with the United States.

If the negotiations prove productive, the final result will probably not be a formal Nicaraguan-U.S. pact but a regional accord put together by the so-called Contadora group, made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama. The group has been trying to get agreement from all Central American states on 21 points, including non-aggression, limits on forces and an end to foreign military advisers.

The talks between the United

States and Nicaragua may be prolonged, but with the elections in both nations as a target date, some officials think this may be a key moment for testing the possibilities.

The expected fall offensive also adds to the significance of the Shultz trip. Such an offensive could increase pressure on Mr. Reagan to alter his stated opposition to sending U.S. forces to the region.

Officials in the United States and in Nicaragua said no breakthroughs were achieved, and none was expected, in Mr. Shultz's meeting with Sandinist officials. There also seems to be strong skepticism both in Washington and in Managua about the willingness of the other side to compromise.

The administration intends to step up efforts in the House of Representatives to approve \$21 million more in covert aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Shultz said. Another official said "the worst signal we can send the Nicaraguans now is to cut the aid."



President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, right, and Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, an aide, at a press conference.

Salvadoran Left Must Show Control of Rebels, Duarte Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Duarte said: "If there is a case that I know absolutely, it is the case of the rebels. I don't need to investigate anything. I know it all."

Mr. Duarte was president of El Salvador's provisional junta when the government investigated the killings. He said at the time that he had personally investigated the case and was convinced no higher officials were involved.

His assertion that an inquiry into a possible cover-up was unnecessary seemed to suggest that he might take a softer line toward the armed forces than had previously been expected. Although he said he did not believe senior officials were involved, Mr. Duarte has said previously that he tried to pursue the case vigorously but was stymied by the military.

Last month, after a Salvadoran court convicted five former Na-

tional Guardsmen of aggravated homicide in the killings of the four women on Dec. 2, 1980, the U.S. Embassy said it would encourage the government to pursue an inquiry into the charges of a cover-up.

Kenneth Blakely, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy, said he would have to "review with Washington if any further action on our part is necessary."

The embassy has given the government a copy of a report prepared in December by a former U.S. judge, Harold R. Tyler Jr. It concluded that there was a cover-up and that it was "quite possible" that the current minister of defense, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, was aware of it.

"The first reaction of the Salvadoran authorities to the murder was, tragically, to conceal the perpetrators from justice," the report said.



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Marcos Defends Decree-Making Powers

United Press International

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, in an address Monday to the outgoing National Assembly, denied that the Philippine legislature was a "rubber stamp" and defended his powers to legislate by decree, saying he uses them in only a "few instances" after consulting with a party caucus.

The May 14 elections, Mr. Marcos said, showed "a vigorous renewal of confidence" in the present form of government and he denounced calls for the scrapping of the parliamentary system.

Some opposition leaders have

criticized the 1973 constitution under which the National Assembly was created and want to return to a U.S.-style government. Mr. Marcos disbanded the presidential system in 1972 when he declared martial law, which was ended in 1981. The present constitution provides for a strong president and a unicameral legislature. The new parliament is to convene June 23.

"For anyone to sound anew a call for restoration of the presidential system is to distort and refuse to heed the message of our people," said Mr. Marcos, whose ruling New Society Movement suffered losses

at the polls. "When this assembly was elected and convened, we made manifest our faith that we could have strong and effective government without authoritarianism and centralism."

Several opposition leaders boycotted the elections over Mr. Marcos's refusal to give up the decree-making powers. Others opposition leaders participated, vowing to mount a parliamentary challenge to the powers.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1984

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A 'Super Tuesday' at Last?

Will today be the real Super Tuesday? Every time it looks as if the Democrats are going to settle on a candidate as their nominee, the voters do something unexpected. The chances now for further surprises are fewer. The last primaries, in California and New Jersey, and also in West Virginia, New Mexico, and South Dakota, are held today. But there still may be a few curves and lurches left in the roller coaster before the Democratic candidates appear on the stage in San Francisco, holding their declining to hold each other's arms in the air.

Certainly none of the candidates feels entirely comfortable about this latest Tuesday. Walter Mondale claims to be ahead in New Jersey and thinks he is spotting a surge toward his cause in California. But he has seen hefty vote shifts to Gary Hart before in the last 48 hours of campaigns, notably those in New Hampshire and Ohio, in which he had hoped to catch the nomination.

Gary Hart has unleashed a set of ads, one tailored for California, one for New Jersey, which seem to address squarely some of the differences between the candidates on economic policy. But he may be dogged by his own mistakes. He has been living down one comment — "the good news" for his wife, Lee, he said, looking out over the lights of 8 million people in the Los Angeles Basin from a \$4-million mansion in Bel Air. "Is that she campaigns in California and I campaign in New Jersey?" — with patronizing comments about New Jersey's economic progress. And a recent article in the Los Angeles Times about how

Hart and Jackson delegates are working together may have hurt him with Southern California's many Jewish voters.

As for Jesse Jackson, a note of testiness appeared when he refused to join Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart at a fund-raiser for George McGovern, on the ground that Mr. McGovern should have endorsed his candidacy because their positions on military spending are similar. Mr. Jackson is approaching the time when he must decide whether demands he has characterized as nonnegotiable really are, and what he must do if, as is possible, the Democratic convention does not meet them.

It is easy, early in the race, to create a "litmus test" the party must pass. It is a lot harder to say what you will do if the test is not met, since your action could lead to accusations of a lack of conviction. Gary Hart needs a victory in one or both to keep his challenge plausible. Jesse Jackson's leverage is greater in the contest seems unresolved. To be truly super — to decide the race in one fell swoop — this final Tuesday would need to produce two Mondale victories in the big states. You can find people who expect that, but no one who does so with firm confidence.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

NATO and Its Offspring

What makes an alliance? Forty years ago, on the eve of D-Day, the question was easier to answer. With Europe ruled by a wholly evil empire, necessity helped forge what Churchill called "the Grand Alliance." A common enemy brought the Western democracies and the Soviet Union together for the specific purpose of defeating Hitler.

Similarly, a specific purpose galvanized the West when world war became cold war. President Harry Truman responded to Europe's economic distress with the Marshall Plan and its security fears with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Necessity again did its work. NATO now is far from a grand alliance. By deliberate design, its scope was limited to Europe and North America, and its function confined to security. Still, despite endless turmoil over doctrine or missile deployment, NATO's foreign ministers, at a 35th anniversary meeting last week, could look back at the longest interlude of peace in the North Atlantic in a century — the indispensable condition for unprecedented growth.

Now the immediate challenge comes not from the Soviet East but from the Gulf, where religious war threatens access to 15 percent to 20 percent of the West's oil.

The danger is not near as grim as it was only a few years ago. A closure of the Strait of Hormuz might reduce Gulf exports by six million barrels a day at worst. Half that loss could be met by increased output elsewhere, and the rest could be covered from existing reserves for a year or more. But the closure would still bring very bad news indeed.

The United States now gets only 3 percent

of its oil from the Gulf, but that fact does not matter much. Oil prices are set in a global market and a supply disruption would send them soaring in every country. And that would instantly smother a promising economic recovery in the industrial democracies.

As the world knows from the oil shocks of the '70s, this is no hypothetical threat. The Economist of London reckons that the "limited" Gulf war has already lifted inflation about 1 percent and cut growth by the same amount.

But there are means to counter any new oil shock. One of the alliance's offspring is the International Energy Agency, founded a decade ago so that 21 industrial democracies could share stockpiles of oil if shortages occurred. Skeptics dismiss the agency, saying that in an emergency, no nation will supply cheap oil to another — and that if all countries do is to sell stockpiled oil to each other at market prices, then the market can do the job.

But there is another way the agency can help. It can intervene in the market to stabilize prices, countering panic buying on the spot market or momentary distribution disruptions. The very existence of an agreed plan would steady a volatile market and help keep recovery alive. Precisely how this should be done is the subject of debate. Industry participants insist that the means exist; if governments have the will.

The industrial West cannot do much to end or contain the Gulf war, but it can limit the economic injury. There is an opening here for creative statesmanship, in the tradition of Truman and the original spirit of NATO.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

A Sense of Urgency in London

The most heavily indebted Latin American countries are almost out of patience. On May 30, Bolivia announced a temporary suspension of payment on its debt — estimated at \$1.05 billion. Argentina has let it be known that the foreign ministers of Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina will meet after the London Economic Summit, which ends June 9. The announcement reveals the exasperation of leaders who have often asked sacrifices of their countrymen, only to see these efforts reduced to nothing by rising U.S. interest rates.

These countries are perfectly right to ask for negotiations with their creditors for a global agreement on the troublesome debt issue. If not, the next question might be whether they can pay, but, simply, whether they will. The industrialized nations have their backs not only to the wall but to a disastrous budgetary and monetary policy. At the London summit Mr. Reagan's "partners" will likely bring up the issue of interest rates again. Will they be heard? If Mr. Reagan does not listen to his allies, perhaps he will hear his bankers.

— Le Monde (Paris)

It is difficult to work up much enthusiasm about the economic summit. In the past, the summiteers have usually agreed either to do the wrong thing for the right reasons or have

simply failed to do anything at all, save put their names to a few well-rehearsed platitudes. As in the past, untidy events have gate-crashed the party. In a way, it is good. Even if nothing comes of the discussions, they will be conducted with a greater sense of urgency.

— The Daily Telegraph (London)

The Dutch Missile Decision

Whatever may be its implications for the NATO alliance, and it can certainly be turned to good use, the Dutch government's formula for resolving its dilemma about cruise missiles is a little masterpiece of political dexterity.

In allowing a pause, the Netherlands has not broken ranks with NATO. If the Russians are genuine in their negotiating posture the Dutch formula gives them an incentive to return to the talks and stop deployments. The delay does not release the Russians from any books.

— The Guardian (London)

The postponement is a solution for domestic consumption and one which misses the real issue of the missile debate. The latter goes to the heart of the European (read West German) desire to make sure that by deploying medium-range missiles under U.S. control, Washington, in case of a conflict, will be forced to rush to the aid of Western Europe.

— De Standaard (Brussels)

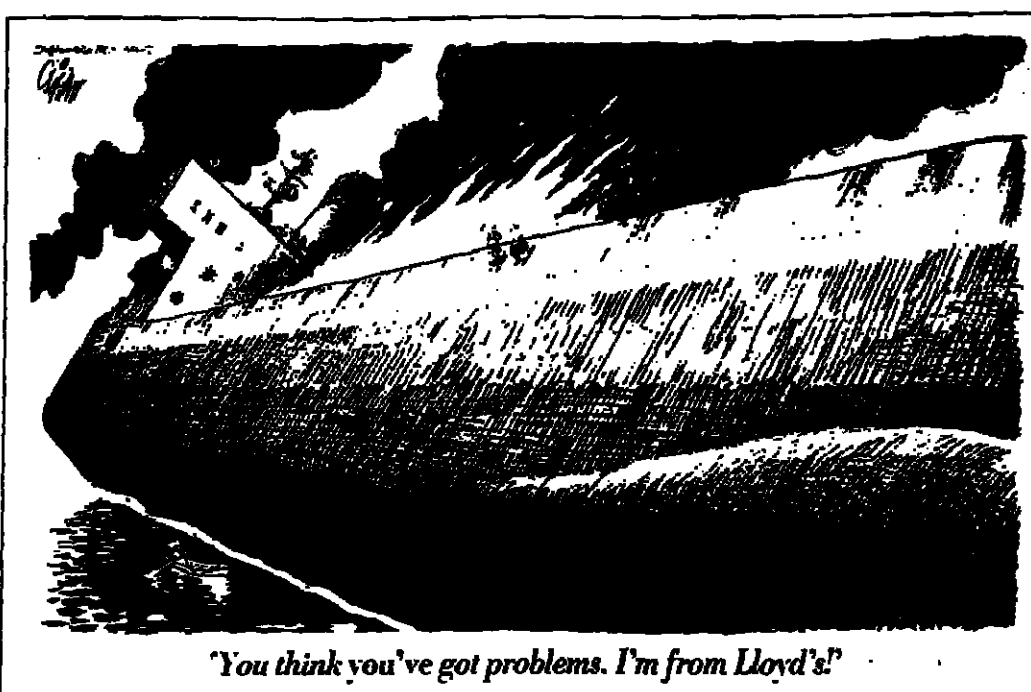
FROM OUR JUNE 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: No Pensions for Garibaldians

ROME — There are still some 10,000 men in Italy who fought under Giuseppe Garibaldi in his famous campaigns. They are almost all about sixty-five years of age. The last Garibaldi campaign took place, as will be remembered, in 1867. An effort is being made by influential men to induce the Italian Government to grant them a pension of at least 1 lira a day, so that they may not suffer hunger. But the Government holds that if the Garibaldians are granted pensions the regular soldiers should also have them. About 1,250,000 lire would be required for pensions for the Garibaldians. In the case of the regulars at least 15,000,000 lire would be needed. The Government has refused to act in the matter.

1934: Tariff Powers for the President

WASHINGTON — Congress gave up one of its most zealously guarded powers — that of tariff making — when the Senate by a vote of 57 to 33 passed the bill (on June 4) which gives the President power for three years to negotiate trade treaties without Senate ratification and to raise and lower tariff schedules within a range of 50 percent for the purpose of bargaining for commercial advantage. The measure, already passed by the House, goes to conference, where little difficulty is expected in ironing out differences. Five Republicans deserted the traditional stand of their party against any lowering of tariffs to support the bill, while an equal number of Democrats refused to stand with the President.



"You think you've got problems. I'm from Lloyd's!"

The West Is Sleeping Through a Crisis

By Mazher Hameed

WASHINGTON — The industrial world seems, somewhat dangerously, to be underestimating the potential crisis brewing in the Gulf.

In 1973 and 1974, Americans awakened to find what Europeans already knew — that the economic welfare of the industrialized West was wholly dependent on the oil produced by a handful of nations. In the years since then, much has been done to reduce that dependency, and the United States today imports only a small fraction of the oil it uses from the Gulf. This salutary development has, however, had two unfortunate side effects. Americans have forgotten the relationship of crises in the Gulf to their own well-being, and they have come to underestimate the global need, including their own, for a steady flow of oil from the Gulf.

Now, events in that troubled region threaten to bring them face-to-face with that unpleasant reality once again. Despite conservation, fuel substitution, increased exploration and the oil glut, world oil production outside the Gulf is still inadequate to compensate for any total interruption in the flow from that region. And recent Iranian air attacks on tanker traffic in the Gulf are producing precisely that — a functional closure of that waterway.

A prolonged and complete cutoff of Gulf oil would have a far more devastating effect than the oil embargo of 1974-75, which was only partly addressed to by many producers. Moreover, the consequences would be devastating in the United States as well as in Europe. Consumers would be compelled to draw their oil from other suppliers, leading to skyrocketing oil prices, inadequate supplies, spiraling inflation, industrial cutbacks, renewed and deep recession and mushrooming unemployment.

The first oil shock arose from an entirely legitimate, legal political gesture — a selective embargo. Today, we are experiencing quite a different phenomenon — a deliberate economic war, Iran acting in violation of international law by attacking innocent merchant vessels in international waters, vessels not involved in trade with any other belligerent country. This blatantly illegal and unreasonable aggression calls for an entirely different kind of response.

It should be at once firm and reasonable. The countries of the Gulf that are not parties to the war — all except Iran and Iraq — have made clear that they wish to continue trading with the rest of the world, and they must be allowed to do so. Washington is sending Saudi Arabia seven-

hundred Stinger hand-held surface-to-air missiles to defend its oil facilities. It has also sent tanker aircraft that the Saudis can use to defend tanker traffic in the Gulf.

Together, these steps constitute a prudent and restrained policy. It does not place the United States on the side of either belligerent. Nor does it commit Washington to military action in the Gulf or force a military confrontation. Nevertheless, it allows the Gulf states to defend their own right to free and untrammelled commerce with the rest of the world.

How will Iran respond? Tehran is hardly known for its respect for fairness and legality, and it may choose to escalate the crisis with unannounced attacks on key oil facilities

both in Saudi Arabia and in small, weak, nearby countries, particularly Kuwait. The United States would be prudent now to begin to work with these small countries to improve local defensive capabilities and strategies. Such defenses are not built quickly, but taking steps now in a show of support would be one way to signal Iran that the civilized world will not look favorably on arbitrary attacks against the small states of the Gulf. It must be made clear to Tehran that such aggression will produce retaliatory strikes far more costly than any conceivable advantage it could gain.

The writer is executive director of the Middle East Assessment Group, a public-policy organization, and author of "An American Imperative: The Defense of Saudi Arabia." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

No, Iran and Iraq Are Just Playing Games

By S. Fred Singer

WASHINGTON — The clashes in the Gulf may amount to nothing more than an international game of charades. The attacks, first by Iraq and then by Iran, on oil tankers and cargo ships are not convincing. This does not look like an all-out attempt to close off the flow of oil from the Gulf.

Yet some things are real. In September 1980, Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, attacked Iran, then torn by internal fighting. He hoped for a quick knockout victory and territorial gains but it worked out differently. After initial setbacks, Iran slowly pushed the Iraqis back. In addition, Iran cut off Iraq's oil exports through the Gulf, making Iraq dependent on multibillion-dollar subsidies from other Arab oil producers.

This financial burden may be acceptable as long as Iran and Iraq continue to annihilate each other. The four-year stalemate not only has kept oil profits higher for Gulf producers but also has removed the ever-present military threat arising from their powerful neighbors — especially for Kuwait, whose territory Iraq has claimed in the past.

In spite of losing tens of thousands of men, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini obstinately refuses to make peace unless Saddam Hussein is toppled — and perhaps hanged. The Iraqis do not favor this proposal. In desperation, he has escalated the conflict, first by introducing poison gas and now with advanced French air planes and missiles directed against

ships calling on Iranian ports. Saddam Hussein's aim is to cut off Iranian oil exports — something that other oil producers would heartily applaud. But he also hopes to provoke an Iranian response that might lead to the military involvement of other Arab countries and the United States. Iran is applying just enough pressure to dissuade the Arab countries from financing Iraq but not enough to trigger a U.S. response.

The only tangible result of this maneuvering has been to raise insurance rates on shipping. These higher costs must be borne by the oil producers, first by Iran and now also by the Arabs. This is not a problem for oil consumers, and certainly not for the United States. Iran's attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers serve to put psychological and some financial pressure on the Arabs, urging them to pressure Iraq to call off its attacks on Iranian shipping.

It is hard to predict the outcome, but I do not think it will lead to a major sustained cutoff of oil from the Gulf, nor to an involvement of American military forces. President Reagan's offer to send forces is properly hedged and requires prior Saudi commitments and bases that the kingdom is unlikely to provide. The lessons of Lebanon seem to have been learned. But there is always a chance for miscalculation. For example, Shiite Arab saboteurs, supporters of the

U.S. Should Consider Soviet View of the Gulf

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The shape of things in the Gulf keeps changing. Ten years ago, during the Arab oil embargo, some Americans were aroused enough to assert — it did not then become policy — that the United States had a right and duty to intervene to turn the oil back on. The villains were identified as those Arabs with the gall to attempt to use their single resource as a political weapon against the United States in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

A few years later, when the Russians invaded Afghanistan, President Carter made it official, unilaterally declaring the Gulf region as vital to the United States, important enough to fight for. The Arabs were transformed in American eyes into the innocent and vulnerable victims of likely Soviet depredations. The villain became the Kremlin.

Now war for oil is out of fashion as a rallying cry for U.S. intervention. Experts agree there is plenty of oil capacity to meet the most commonly foreseen emergencies. The stakes now center on the longer-term stability of the Gulf and on considerations of American constancy and prestige. American military action is being spoken of in Washington only as a remote contingency. The inclination to claim a right of unilateral intervention has been succeeded by an earnest determination to prevent off action as long as possible and then to consider it only in company with countries of the region and with European allies.

The Gulf Arabs no longer allow themselves the luxury of making the matter of American ties to Israel their first priority. The Shah was not their sweetheart, but the Arabs tremble in the regional vacuum created by his fall. The revolutionary regime that

replaced him disposes them to swallow their misgivings about the American link with Israel, and the American performance in Lebanon, and to side closer to Uncle Sam.

For the Arabs, the Khomeini regime is the new villain, menacing in both arms and doctrine but lean and mean and tough. Many people in and out of the Gulf have felt all along that it might be less risky to try waiting out the aged Khomeini than to undertake a direct campaign against him. But the Iraqis cannot wait.

The Kremlin is using Iraq's desperation to fulfill a long ambition to become a co-arbitrator of the order of things in the Gulf; hence the new arms offers to Baghdad, the calls for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and the demands for a general conference. This political challenge troubles American officials. They can see the Kremlin expanding its influence in

Washington overlooks the possibility that the driving force of Soviet policy may be less to make a strategic gain than to avert a strategic loss.

As the Kremlin sees it — not so unreasonably — the United States may yet contrive to be invited to bring in its planes or ships; with the result that when the crisis is over, the U.S. military will be newly ensconced in semi-permanent bases near and perhaps in the Gulf — a region considerably closer to the Soviet Union than Central America is to the United States and one that is strategically a far greater prize.

At the same time, Mr. Reagan will have received a big boost for his carrier-heavy rearmament program and his strategy of projecting power toward the borders of the Soviet Union. Americans are much concerned, and rightly so, that Moscow should see how seriously they take Soviet moves in and around the Gulf since the invasion of Afghanistan. But they should also consider how seriously Moscow views the sequence — from President Carter's pronouncement of a region near the Soviet Union as one closed to Soviet penetration but open to American intervention, to Mr. Reagan's unprecedented guarantee of the extremely fragile rule of the Saudi royal family, to the Reagan policy in the current crisis of putting into place the political and logistical building blocks of an American intervention, should he decide on one.

In better times, Washington and Moscow, even as they played out their roles, would be quietly talking about ways to dull the impact of their respective drives. I do not have the feeling that a great confrontation is looming, but I think it hurts that the lines to Moscow are down.

The writer is deputy editorial page editor of The Washington Post.

What's an MX? Child's Play, My Boy

WASHINGTON — Daddy,

what's an MX? It's a big missile that the president wants to build because the Russians have such big missiles that they can blow up the missiles that we have sitting in holes in the ground.

Where will the MX sit?

In holes in the ground. But that is because the plan was changed.



By Daniel Greenberg

Why was it changed? The last president wanted to have 200 real MXs and hundreds of make-believe MXs to trick the Russians. And they'd switch them back and forth from concrete houses. The idea was that the Russians could never be sure where the real ones were, and if they wanted to blow up our MXs, they'd have to waste a lot of their missiles blowing up the make-believe ones, too.

That sounds like a good trick. Why didn't we do it?

They found it would take up too much money, and besides people were afraid to have all those missiles in their neighborhood because they worried that the Russians might blow everything up.

So what did the president do?

He and his helpers made a new plan. They said the MXs should ride

around on sort of subway trains so that the Russians would never know where the MXs were.

Why didn't we do that?

Well, it would take too much money to dig the subway, so they changed the plan.

To what?

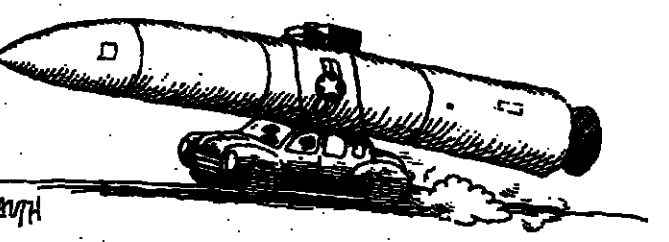
They were going to put the MXs on trucks and have them riding around the country. That sounds like a good plan. Maybe, but the trucks would be so big that they would break up the pavement. And a lot of people didn't like the idea of getting caught in traffic jams with MXs.

Yeah, they have another plan?

Yeah. They were going to build something like a racetrack and have the MXs moving around all the time, but they decided that was too expensive. So they didn't do that.

Did anyone have another idea?

Some people said we should put the MXs on submarines, and then



the Russians would never know where they are.

That sounds like a good trick. Did they do that?

No. The MX belongs to the air force; it isn't allowed to have subs. What did they do then?

The president said the MX should be called by a new name, the Peacekeeper. And he said we should take 100 old missiles out of their holes in the ground and put 100 Peacekeepers in the holes.

But then how could they move around and fool the Russians?

They couldn't move.

If they couldn't move, why did the president want them?

He says the Russians won't talk

about not fighting with us unless we have 100 Peacekeepers.

How does he know that?

He and his helpers say they know things that no one else knows.

What happened then?

A bunch of people called congressmen told the president he can have only 15 Peacekeepers. But if the Russians want to talk about not fighting with us he can't have any.

Are we going to do that?

The congressmen are still arguing. I have another question.

What's that?

Daddy, what's a deficit?

The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report.

Some Primary Observations as Spring Training Ends

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the end of the presidential primary elections — the spring training and exhibition season of politics — some things are obvious:

□ The Democrats would rather fight than win.

□ President Reagan would rather win even if he has to switch and talk about peace with the Russians.

□ Walter Mondale is not another Jimmy Carter, no matter what Gary Hart says.

□ Mr. Hart is not a wimp, no matter what Mr. Mondale says.

□ Black voters like Jesse Jackson as their leader. Black leaders are not so sure.

□ Mr. Mondale appeals to the "special interests" of the poor, and Mr. Reagan to the "special interests" of the rich, though the similarity is not always noticed.

□ It should follow from this that since there are more poor than rich, Mr. Mondale should win. But that is not the way it is going.

□ The peace Americans will be an

important factor, particularly in the Southwest and the West. They number over 20 million in the United States, now the fourth largest Spanish-speaking nation in the world, and will probably outnumber blacks by the end of the '80s.

Maybe these things are not relevant to many people, but they raise some important questions.

Many people, like Mr. Mondale, place their faith in institutions representing Democratic supporters of the past and present — the workers, the teachers, the churches — and talk about the possibility of containing human conflict.

Others, like Mr. Reagan — who is also concerned about peace — are more inclined to believe in the inevitability of struggle that can be contained mainly by the threat of power and the fear of failure. Many other voters, maybe the majority, could not care less. I ask you questions, not

of the '80s? The control of domestic or foreign policy? President Kennedy thought mistakes of domestic policy could hurt you, but blunders of foreign policy could kill you. Mr. Reagan wants to run on the revival of the economy and avoid mentioning the deficits. Mr. Mondale, on the record of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy with the Russians, in Lebanon and in Central America. Take your choice.

□ Is the choice merely between Mr. Reagan and his Democratic opponent? Are the people voting for a man or a government — four more years of the Reagan cabinet and White House staff? We would still like to know who is running the store when our leaders are tired.

□ Is the age of Ronald Reagan a fair question? He thought it was four years ago, but now, four years later, looking four years younger, he repeats the tests on his age that he welcomed four years ago.

He runs around Central Ireland and

France like Magic Johnson of the Los Angeles Lakers, looking wonderful but convincing few that he has a vision of the future.

The ultimate question is what the people, if they are paying attention, make of all this. Maybe they don't think much of anything about it until after the nominating conventions.

The one forbidden question in a democracy concerns the people's wisdom: The evidence of their wisdom, from Messrs. Harding to Nixon to Carter to Reagan, is not compelling.

Still, there are big issues in the election of 1984. The world is at a transition point between East and West. North and South: the areas of the United States, its people and industries, relations between the races, the regions, parents and children, face new situations.

Maybe the question is not who can give us answers, but who can define the questions. Maybe, after Tuesday, the candidates and the people will have time to think about the future.

The New York Times

LETTERS

Stopping the Drug Flow

Regarding "Cocaine Flows Freely by Air Into U.S." (May 19):

So the powerful United States, ready to stop aggression in Central America, in Central Europe, in Asia, cannot stop the drug invasion by "small private aircraft" operating on its borders. The United States boasts the most effective military aircraft but apparently cannot halt these incursions by light planes.

I fear for the safety of the country.

CHARLES M. SHAPP

Marbella, Spain

To Help the Hungry

I do not see many reports about the famine that is ravaging Africa.

Would the famine become bigger news if it were the result of conflict, such as the one in Cambodia?

Deaths in Beirut and 11,000 deaths in Africa? What is the world going to do to help the hungry?

INTJAZ MUQHIL

Bangladesh

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

Ends

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

LETTERS
regarding the Draft

28 JAN 4 1961



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ARTS / LEISURE

Paul Audrain: A New President at Dior's Helm

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The decor has changed at Dior and so has the man. For the first time in 38 years, the house has a new president, Paul

HEBE DORSEY

Audrain, 39, who succeeded Jacques Rouet, 66, who was one of the founders of the house with the late Christian Dior.

This move ends a long spell of speculation and struggle at the top.

The change last month became mandatory when the board lowered the retirement age to 65. Rouet remains as a director of the company.

The new man at the helm, slight, soft-spoken, bespectacled and balding, looks like a head teller at a bank. Wearing a classic navy suit and dark red tie, he comes across as a technocrat. "With me, everything begins and ends with figures," he likes to say.

He sits at an ultramodern glass-topped desk, with contemporary

white rug and curtains, a sharp contrast to Rouet's mahogany desk and library decor. The only trace of the past is the Dior-gray painted walls.

The heavy mantelpiece has been removed and the portrait of Dior that used to hang above the president's head has vanished, replaced with a fashion sketch by the house's chief designer, Marc Bohan.

"But that," Audrain said, "is a mistake. Dior's portrait is coming back."

Audrain, whose career started with IBM France in 1969, joined the house of Dior in 1974 as financial director and has been working closely with Rouet ever since.

A shrewd administrator, Rouet is often credited with shaping the house of Dior as it is today, a rare example of a fashion house alive and well long after the founding designer has died.

Asked to comment on Rouet's achievements in the house, Audrain said: "His biggest plus is the way he managed the licensee operation all over the world. In 1973, before I joined the company, in the United States Dior was making \$17.6 million, mainly with licenses. In 1983, this figure climbed to \$260 million, which is roughly half the total business volume of Dior. This must be put to Rouet's credit. I'm sure we won't be able to duplicate this in the next 10 years."

Asked what Rouet's most negative point was, Audrain said: "He was too much of an authoritarian. I will have to listen and delegate more."

What's in store for Dior "is contained in two words," Audrain said, "preserving and developing. We have to preserve the capital of fame and prestige, which is very

important, the constant creativity and research, the beauty of colors, fabrics and shapes, the quality of the production and the distribution." In short, as he said in perfect English minutes later: "We don't want easy money. Dior won't trade down."

Developing, Audrain added, means that Dior will aim for a better marketing job. Audrain said that some areas needed zeroing-in on. He cited the United States, "where Dior has a profitable bed-sheets license but no bathroom towels. Our menswear line is weak in Japan and we've asked our partner, Kanebo, to make an effort. We must look at the situation in its global aspect and make it more coherent."

One of Dior's weakest areas is its prestige women's ready-to-wear, with a turnover of \$10 million. Launched in 1973, it never really got off the ground, as Audrain admitted with a pained expression. This collection, long designed by Marc Bohan, was recently turned over to Jacques Penneroux, who, despite having done a good job with Dior's menswear, failed to make this a success.

Asked what he planned to do about it, Audrain was evasive. "All I can tell you is that Penneroux has started working on the collection. He had to, since we had to select the spring fabrics literally the day after the winter collection was shown." He did not, however, say whether Penneroux would finish it. Nor would he discuss further plans. "I'm too new in the job," he said.

Audrain offered no comment on the pending settlement between Rouet and Dior, with Rouet reportedly asking for \$4 million in



Paul Audrain

bonuses for early retirement. No comment on the subject from Rouet either, who had a good relationship with Audrain. "Audrain was my right arm for ten years and he was elected unanimously," he said, "which made me very happy because it restored unity to this house."

No comment either on the future of Société Boussac Saints Frères, the bankrupt owner of Dior. What happens to the various elements of Boussac — many of which, like Dior, are profitable — remains to be decided. It is generally assumed that Dior will be spun off and sold to the highest bidder. Whether Audrain remains in charge then, no one can say.

Glyndebourne: A Thriving 50

By Henry Picasants

International Herald Tribune

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Once upon a time the wealthy owner of a lovely estate in one of the loveliest parts of Sussex married a very pretty opera singer, and had the mad idea of adding a little opera house to the already spacious family mansion.

This wealthy country squire was John Christie. The pretty opera singer was Audrey Mildmay, a member of the Carl Rosa touring opera company. They were married in 1931. Two years later, in June of 1933, Christie announced to the press that the opera house had been built, and would open the following spring with either "Don Giovanni" or "Die Walküre." Productions of "Parsifal," at Easter and "Hansel and Gretel" at Christmas were contemplated for the future.

It didn't work out quite that way. Audrey Mildmay, if not her Wagner-loving husband, knew that a 150-seat theater in the Sussex countryside was no place for "Die Walküre" or "Parsifal." "If you're going to spend all that money, John," she told her dotting husband, "for God's sake do the thing properly!"

With the fortunate — and fortuitous — assistance of a greatly gifted and accomplished trio who had turned their backs on a Nazi Germany — the conductor Fritz Busch from Dresden, the stage director Carl Ebert and the administrator Rudolf Bing from Berlin — things were, indeed, done properly. The house opened on May 29, 1934, with Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," with Mrs. Christie as the fetching Susanna.

"The Marriage of Figaro" was given again this past May 29 in a theater now seating 700, and presided over by John Christie's son George, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of an impossible dream that has become one of the most successful and prestigious of all opera festivals. It is also, with its tradition of evening dress — for performances beginning at 5 or 6 o'clock — and a long dinner interval for picknicking on the extensive and well-manicured lawns, one of the most unusual.

That first festival in 1934 offered "Cosi fan tutte" as well as "The Marriage of Figaro," and lasted only two weeks. This year's festival runs through Aug. 17, the repertoire also including Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," Benjamin Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Richard Strauss's "Arabella" and, in that first year, "Cosi fan tutte."

The repertoire reflects accurately the character that Glyndebourne has presented to the musical world from the beginning. A number of composers have figured in the annual program, but the constant names have been Mozart, Rossini and Strauss, with a recurring bow to baroque as represented by Monteverdi and Cavalli.

This year's casting also reflects Glyndebourne tradition: no great — and expensive — stars, but rather younger professionals ready to come for the summer and rehearse, some of them possibly headed for stardom, following in the Glyndebourne footsteps of Birgit Nilsson, Joan Sutherland, Sema Jurinac, Geraint Evans, Teresa Berganza, Kiri Te Kanawa, Frederica von Stade, Ileana Cotrubas and Mirella Freni.

The 50th anniversary opening with "The Marriage of Figaro," a revival of Sir Peter Hall's production of 1973, has been followed by the season's first new production, "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," also by Hall, with Raymond Leppard conducting his realization of Monteverdi's score introduced here in 1962 when John Pritchard was the conductor. This edition has been widely performed since then in Europe and North America, applauded by audiences everywhere and revived by musicologists for its indifference to "authenticity."

This new production, designed and lighted by Sir Peter's longtime partner, John Bury, is pleasing to both eye and ear, however offensive the sordid tale of adultery triumphant may be to moral sensibility. It is, if not always immaculately sung, by Maria Ewing in the title role, and three other Americans, Cynthia Clarey as Ottavia, Dennis Bailey as Nero, Dale Duesing as Ottone, Keith Lewis (a New Zealand) as Lucius and Robert Lloyd (English) as Seneca. The casting of castrato roles with tenors is, as always, a mistake.

"The Marriage of Figaro," solicitedly conducted by Bernard Haitink, also has a strongly American cast, with Giana Rinaldi as Susanna, Faith Esham as Cherubino, Richard Stilwell as Count Almaviva and Mimi Lerner as Marcelina. All do well, most notably Rinaldi, but the performance is dominated by the Italian Claudio Desderi's trulent Figaro.

As if to demonstrate that Glyndebourne casting is not exclusively for the young, Don Curzio is sung and acted by that Swiss master cameo role, Hugues Cuénod, who will be 82 on June 26. Evirval

'Fool' Sparks English Theater in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — English-language theater is having another go in Paris.

In January four associations of English-speaking players (The English Channel, the Spotlight Theater, The Stage and the X-Pat Theater) joined to rent the Théâtre Mambel, tucked away on a steep, spiral Montmartre lane. After four months, they report, solvency has been attained.

The X-Pat, a nonprofit group of theater professionals, is devoted to producing classic, contemporary and original works. Since its inception last year it has produced Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" and Tennessee Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer," but its current offering — at the Théâtre Mambel through June 16 — is more venturesome, having never been seen here in French or English or as a motion picture. This is Sam Shepard's latest play, "Fool for Love," a current off-Broadway hit that also is playing in Los Angeles, where it was crowned with the local critics' award. Next season it is to be done here in French so that the X-Pat edition is in the nature of a preview.

Shepard is an American dramatist who came to notice in the 1960s when his first works were acted at New York's Theatre Genesis, housed in an old church, and at the Cafe La Mama, a nursery for novice playwrights. The early Shepard pieces, with their stream-of-consciousness, apparently eluded translation. Henry Pillsbury tried one of them, "La Turista," in French to the consternation of Parisian audiences.

Shepard has since become more communicative. He is the author of the Wim Wenders film, "Paris, Texas," voted the prize as the best motion picture in the recent Cannes festival competition. His new play is an agitated yarn about a cowboy who unwittingly commits incest with his half-sister and seeks — her protests notwithstanding — to continue the sport, it bulges with melodramatic whoop-de-do, while the pair's father, a comic old reprobate (absent from their confrontation but present in their thoughts), sits reminiscing about the past in a rocker at the platform's apron.

The interpreting quartet — Garrick Maul as the rancher truck-driving rancher, Deborah Gray as his half-sister, Nick Calderbank as the bewildered beast and Robert Barr as the callous parent, a foxy grandpa figure — rise to the difficult challenge of the extravagant fable, making the most of its flashes of salty humor and frequent outbursts of hysteria. Judith Burnett's direction is to be commended for the swift pace and the effective projection of this gamy slice of Americana.

"Fool for Love" is being performed nightly at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays) and tickets are from 40 to 50 francs at the Théâtre Mambel (4 Rue de l'Armée d'Or).

On June 6 the English Channel company opens its production of "Twelfth Night" in the Jardin Shakespeare des Bois de Boulogne. This alfresco presentation will be given nightly at 8:30 (except Mondays) through June 24. It is promised that the staging will strive for the "energy, color and passion of an Italian carnival." Sheila Duncan is to be its Viola. There are

matinees at 3 P.M. on June 10 and 17.

The Spotlight is currently on tour in France with a repertoire of children's plays. At the Galerie 55 (55 Rue de Seine) at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays) William Doherty's production of Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" for the English Theater of Paris may be seen and the Stage group announces a musical-comedy recital at the Théâtre Mambel on July 1.

The American Center on the Boulevard Raspail occasionally imports American productions of an avant-garde nature for brief engagements but it has abandoned a standing local acting company.

English-language theater in Paris must acquire French support to survive. This can be done, but it has not been done often.

Some seasons ago Samuel Beckett supervised a program in English of his monologues and plays as a one-man show for that excellent Irish actor, Jack MacGowan. Beckett's reputation filled the house on the opening night, but the show closed in a week.

Edward Sterling, an English actor, proved the most resourceful entrepreneur of English plays for Parisian audiences. Sterling, trained in the Ben Greet troupe, came here to act a part in "Macbeth," a production in which James K. Hacken, starred. That was in

1921 and Sterling stayed on. He formed his own company, which played in Paris and elsewhere for two decades.

The secret of Sterling's prolonged success lay in his swift obtaining of popular new plays when they were still on the London boards prior to their translation and their appearance as movies.

He produced plays by Shaw, O'Casey, Drinkwater, Galsworthy, Priestley, Van Druten, Noel Coward, St. John Ervine and Lonsdale. He toured them in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. University students everywhere, wanting to hear English and to learn of the latest trends in English drama and play-going, were offered a novel experience. The company he assembled was not much above the stock level and when a star occasionally joined them — as Mrs. Patrick Campbell once did — they were overshadowed, but the regulars were sufficiently accomplished to play acceptably everything from Shakespeare to "While Parents Sleep."

A shrewd impresario, Sterling's repertory embraced thrillers and farces as well as the works of distinguished dramatists.

The newly-formed companies of English language players would do well to adopt the Sterling system. It is the only one to have functioned profitably for 30 years.

The Leaves of Pina Bausch And Other Olympic Arts

By Alijan Harnetaz

New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Pina Bausch's Wuppertaler Tanztheater, the controversial West German dance company, opened the 10-week-long Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium. Before it ends on Aug. 12, the arts festival adjacent to the 1984 summer Olympic Games will have provided more than 400 performances by 145 theater, dance and music companies, representing every continent and 18 countries.

It was the Wuppertaler troupe's American debut, and other companies making their U.S. debuts in the festival include Britain's Royal Opera of Covent Garden, the National Theater of Greece — in a Greek-language performance of "Oedipus Rex" — Australia's erotic modern dance company, Sankajuku.

The festival opened Friday with the unveiling of a 25-foot-tall bronze sculpture by Robert Graham — two pillars topped by two headless athletes — at the entrance to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, a stadium built for the 1932 Olympic Games.

About 300 civic and community leaders watched Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and four past Olympic medalists pull, finally at first, at the white cloth that covered the statue.

Friday night's program by Bausch, the Wuppertaler company's choreographer, included an interpretation of Igor Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring." The stage of the auditorium was layered with peat moss for the baller.

"Café Müller," the opening bal-

let, was a stark and despairing look at the relationship between men and women. It was greeted with applause and a sprinkling of boos.

The 44-year-old Bausch, who received part of her training at Juillard, became director of the dance troupe in Wuppertal in 1973. "The Rite of Spring," which she choreographed in 1975, contains many of the traditional assumptions of what constitutes dance. In 1977, she broke with traditional ideas with "Bluebeard," a ballet the company will perform Thursday and Friday.

The festival provided 40 30-gallon bags of leaves to be strewn on the stage for "Bluebeard."

Robert Fitzpatrick, director of the festival, said that initially an effort had been made to import dried leaves from Europe but U.S. Customs refused to allow them entrance.

"Miss Bausch rejected our California leaves as too exotic," he said. "They weren't the same color as German leaves. Then we tried artificial leaves, but they were too hard on the dancers' feet. Finally, we were able to buy bagged leaves from Northern California. But the bags were full of twigs. For an additional \$5 a bag, the sellers agreed to remove the twigs and thorns."

The Wuppertaler Tanztheater will make its New York debut at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on June 12. The New York engagement will include "The Rite of Spring," "Café Müller," "Bluebeard," and "1980," a ballet in which the stage is covered by 11 tons of Kentucky bluegrass, which is watered by the dancers during the performance.

Korean opens another gate to Seoul.



From 21st June every Thursday, a Korean B747 departs from Frankfurt direct to Seoul.

Now, for the first time, there's a direct flight from Frankfurt to Seoul*. Leaving every Thursday at 12H20, it arrives in Seoul (via the Polar Route) on Friday 16H40.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
IBM	114.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	1,200,000	IBM	114.00	113.00
AT&T	48.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	800,000	AT&T	48.00	47.00
GE	32.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	0.00	600,000	GE	32.00	31.00
AMT	28.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	400,000	AMT	28.00	27.00
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Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
Industrial	1,131.57	1,120.00	1,120.00	1,131.57	+11.57	1,200,000	Industrial	1,131.57	1,120.00
Transport	426.40	420.00	420.00	426.40	+6.40	800,000	Transport	426.40	420.00
...

NYSE Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
Composite	1,131.57	1,120.00	1,120.00	1,131.57	+11.57	1,200,000	Composite	1,131.57	1,120.00
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Monday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. of 3 p.m.	82,700,000	Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	80,570,000	Prev. Consolidated Close	1131.13.07	Tables include the nationwide prices	Up to the closing on Wall Street
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AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Unchanged	Up	Down
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NASDAQ Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
Composite	2,200.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	2,200.00	+50.00	1,000,000	Composite	2,200.00	2,150.00
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AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
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AMT	28.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	400,000	AMT	28.00	27.00
...

New York Stocks Post Broad Gains

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after surging at the outset, held onto broad-based gains Monday in fairly active trading with Wall Street hoping interest rates might ease soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up nearly 14 at midsession, eased back to close with a gain of 7.22 points at 1,131.57. The Dow index had surged 19.50 Friday, the biggest gain since it spurted 26.17 on April 12. The Dow rose 17.25 overall last week.

Turnover was 977 million shares, slightly more than the 96 million shares traded Friday. Advances led declines, 1,317-334, late Monday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Several analysts said the stock market was due for a bounce after having skidded for much of the first five months of 1984. But observers were uncertain whether this was a major move.

"This is a good solid rally with most groups participating," said John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "It is coming at a time when many people were ready to throw away everything."

Mr. Burnett said "this is the kind of rally that looks like it could carry through for a while but it might have to wait soon for the bond market to catch up."

"This is the first time all year the market has followed through on a previous rally," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein. "It looks like this move is for real but I am concerned that it might be a little bit too much too soon."

The surge in stock prices — accompanied by rising prices in the bond market — was the

continuation of rally begun Friday, some of which was caused by investors replacing borrowed shares sold earlier in hopes prices would drop.

Some buying Friday came after Henry Kaufman, the chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., said the Federal Reserve apparently has eased credit temporarily to cope with problems at Continental Illinois Bank.

Mr. Kaufman, who has predicted sharply higher interest rates later this year, said the easing action would not last long and that the Fed eventually would tighten its reins to check a rising money supply.

Brokers said investors also were encouraged by speculation the Fed and the Treasury might work out some sort of plan to help the banking system cope with problem Latin American loans. The Fed denied a published report about the plans.

Traders still are hopeful the economy is slowing down from its torrid first-quarter pace although it was hard to tell what was happening from the latest reports.

The National Association Purchasing Management's latest survey said the economy still was strong but it was growing at a slower pace.

American General was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues following a block of one million shares at 20 1/4.

Continental Illinois, a 1/4 loser last week, was high on the active list and lower most of the day. Among the other banking issues, Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, BankAmerica, Irving Trust, Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust, J.P. Morgan and Chemical were active.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
IBM	114.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	1,200,000	IBM	114.00	113.00
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AMT	28.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	0.00	400,000	AMT	28.00	27.00
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Survey Shows Slower Growth of U.S. Economy

New York Times Service
NEW YORK—The U.S. economy continued to expand in May, but at a slower pace, according to the monthly survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

The trade group reported Sunday that employment rose for the 12th consecutive month, a clear sign that the economy is still strong.

Also on a positive note, respondents in the group's survey of 250 purchasing managers at major industrial companies reported that prices and inventories increased at a slower rate, and that deliveries were slower for the 15th consecutive month, a sign that orders are backlogged.

The rate of economic improvement, however, did not match the

levels of previous months, the trade group said. The purchasing managers' index, adjusted for seasonal variation, dipped to 58.7 percent last month, compared with 61.4 percent in April. A reading above 50 percent means the economy is expanding.

"It appears the economy is taking a breather at a relatively high level," said Robert J. Bretz, director of purchasing at Continental Forest Industries and chairman of the association's business survey committee.

Mr. Bretz said that several members of the trade group are starting new product lines and opening new plants, which is responsible for the increase in employment figures. "Many were afraid that the recovery was going to be just a flash in the pan and they delayed taking on

new employees for a long time," he said. "Now the pressure of keeping up with orders and moving ahead is forcing them to make big hiring decisions."

Although the rate of price increases eased somewhat in May—33 percent of the survey's respondents reported higher prices, compared with 55 percent in April—many purchasing managers expressed some worry about third-quarter projections.

"There has to be some concern about product prices," said Walter Eades, director of purchasing for Lone Star Industries, a cement and concrete manufacturer based in Greenwich, Connecticut. "The potential for increases is there and I wouldn't be surprised if they materialize."

This anxiety, the survey indicated,

prompted selected inventory building in steel and steel products last month as companies move to buy steel before the special allowances to keep steel prices down are taken off.

Inventory building was also reported in coal, in part because of price increases but also because of anticipated labor problems. Several industry union contracts are due to expire Sept. 30, Mr. Bretz noted, and "history suggests a strong likelihood of another strike." Past strikes have tended to last at least 30 days, he added.

The survey also indicated that buyers are concerned about interest rate increases the rest of the year.

"The more money costs, the less capital investment we'll see, and then no more growth."

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

June 4

Sales in 1000 High Low 3pm Net

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1000 High Low 3pm Net

Change

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low 52 High Low 52 High Low 52 High Low

(Continued from Page 10)

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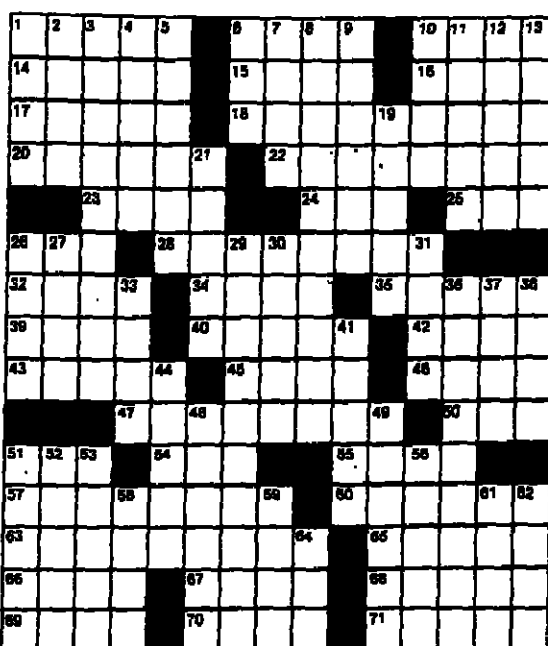
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12 Month High Low Stock



ACROSS

1 Uncertainty
6 Secular
10 Clergyman of France
14 Connect
15 Decisive point
16 Church calendar
17 Refrains in old songs
18 Car's winter accessory
20 "Valse"—Sibelius opus
22 Capital of Alberta
23 Sense
24 N.T. book
25 Ike's W.W. II post
26 Barracks bed
28 Softened in temper
32 Samoan port
34 Cleans up
35 Of birth
38 Fasting period
40 —water (under fire)
42 Colosseum site
43 Jim Jordan's radio role
45 Something to play
46 Neat
47 Yellowish white

DOWN

1 Piliated
2 —Khayyam
3 Like an efficacious sermon
4 Tired of it all
5 Bed canopy
6 Perform
7 Kind of cheese
8 Oppressive
9 Release
10 Bull or doe
11 Declaim
12 Dostoevsky's "The" —
13 Ragazzo's grandfather
19 Octavian
21 Fragrant resin
26 Serene
27 Oil cartel
28 C.S.A. general measure
31 Move swiftly
33 Fit to
36 Destroyed a destroyer
37 Moslem prince
38 Inadequate
41 Narrates
44 Void
48 Transparent fabrics
49 Pakistani city
51 Burning issue for law enforcers
52 Printer's proof
53 Black or Valentine
56 Kind of orange
58 Rural sight
59 A Gardner
61 Besides
62 Actor
63 Compass pt.

PEANUTS

TODAY IS REPORT CARD DAY, MARCIE... TODAY WE FIND OUT IF WE MOVE UP A GRADE...

DO YOU WANT ME TO PASS OUT THE REPORT CARDS, MAAM?

OR EMPTY A FEW WASTEBASKETS?

WASH YOUR CAR?

BLONDIE

I'M CONCERNED ABOUT GAIL. WHY?

SHE'S BEGINNING TO TAKE OUR LITTLE CARD GAMES TOO SERIOUSLY.

OH, I THINK YOU'RE EXAGGERATING.

THEN AGAIN, PERHAPS YOU'RE NOT.

BEETLE BAILEY

ZERO, I'M GOING TO THE PX. HOLD DOWN THE FORT WHILE I'M GONE.

RIGHT, SARGE.

NOW WHAT?

NOTHING.

ANDY CAPP

I THINK HE'S JUST WINDING FLO.

OKAY, ERNIE. TAKE OVER.

IN THIS LEAGUE THE SPECTATORS ARE IN BETTER SHAPE THAN THE PLAYERS.

WIZARD OF ID

WHAT ARE YOU WORKING ON?

A PETUNIA THAT GLOWS IN THE DARK.

WHAT ON EARTH FOR?

BEES THAT CAN'T SLEEP.

REX MORGAN

IT PROBABLY IS MORE IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHETHER ANY IS IN LOVE WITH YOU, MR. FLEMING—BUT I'M AFRAID TO ASK HER! SHE MIGHT SAY YES!

THERE'S A BETTER CHANCE THAT SHE'D LAUGH AT YOU FOR THINKING SHE COULD POSSIBLY BE IN LOVE WITH A MAN MY AGE.

BUT YOU DO FLATTER ME, LARRY!

GARFIELD

GOOD MORNING, BOYS AND GIRLS. I LOVE YOU JUST THE WAY YOU ARE.

EVERYBODY LOVES UNCLE ROY.

YOU ARE KIND, THOUGHTFUL, OBEYIENT AND CONSIDERATE.

NOT TO MENTION INTELLIGENT, WITTY AND CHARMING.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

BIBAR

DAMEF

DOSPYR

PREDIM

Answer: "THE" (Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

EUROPE

Algeria 21 20 19 18
Austria 12 11 10 9
Belgium 12 11 10 9
Bulgaria 12 11 10 9
Czechoslovakia 12 11 10 9
Denmark 12 11 10 9
France 12 11 10 9
Germany 12 11 10 9
Greece 12 11 10 9
Hungary 12 11 10 9
Italy 12 11 10 9
Japan 12 11 10 9
Korea 12 11 10 9
Lithuania 12 11 10 9
Luxembourg 12 11 10 9
Malta 12 11 10 9
Netherlands 12 11 10 9
Norway 12 11 10 9
Poland 12 11 10 9
Portugal 12 11 10 9
Romania 12 11 10 9
Russia 12 11 10 9
Spain 12 11 10 9
Sweden 12 11 10 9
Switzerland 12 11 10 9
Turkey 12 11 10 9
Ukraine 12 11 10 9
USSR 12 11 10 9
Yugoslavia 12 11 10 9

ASIA

Bangkok 12 11 10 9
Beijing 12 11 10 9
Bombay 12 11 10 9
Calcutta 12 11 10 9
Canton 12 11 10 9
Colon 12 11 10 9
Cebu 12 11 10 9
Delhi 12 11 10 9
Hong Kong 12 11 10 9
Kobe 12 11 10 9
London 12 11 10 9
Lyons 12 11 10 9
Manila 12 11 10 9
Moscow 12 11 10 9
New York 12 11 10 9
Paris 12 11 10 9
Rangoon 12 11 10 9
San Francisco 12 11 10 9
Seoul 12 11 10 9
Singapore 12 11 10 9
Tientsin 12 11 10 9
Tokyo 12 11 10 9
Yokohama 12 11 10 9

AFRICA

Algiers 12 11 10 9
Cairo 12 11 10 9
Cape Town 12 11 10 9
Columbus 12 11 10 9
Harare 12 11 10 9
Johannesburg 12 11 10 9
Lima 12 11 10 9
Lusaka 12 11 10 9
Nairobi 12 11 10 9
Trenton 12 11 10 9

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires 12 11 10 9
Caracas 12 11 10 9
Cienfuegos 12 11 10 9
Columbus 12 11 10 9
Havana 12 11 10 9
Lima 12 11 10 9
Lusaka 12 11 10 9
Nairobi 12 11 10 9
Trenton 12 11 10 9

NORTH AMERICA

Alaska 12 11 10 9
Albuquerque 12 11 10 9
Anchorage 12 11 10 9
Atlanta 12 11 10 9
Austin 12 11 10 9
Baltimore 12 11 10 9
Boston 12 11 10 9
Buffalo 12 11 10 9
Cincinnati 12 11 10 9
Cleveland 12 11 10 9
Dallas 12 11 10 9
Denver 12 11 10 9
Detroit 12 11 10 9
Houston 12 11 10 9
Los Angeles 12 11 10 9
Miami 12 11 10 9
Minneapolis 12 11 10 9
Montreal 12 11 10 9
New Orleans 12 11 10 9
New York 12 11 10 9
Oklahoma City 12 11 10 9
Philadelphia 12 11 10 9
Portland 12 11 10 9
San Francisco 12 11 10 9
Seattle 12 11 10 9
Tampa 12 11 10 9
Washington 12 11 10 9
Wichita 12 11 10 9

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara 12 11 10 9
Beirut 12 11 10 9
Damascus 12 11 10 9
Jerusalem 12 11 10 9
Tel Aviv 12 11 10 9

OCEANIA

Auckland 12 11 10 9
Sydney 12 11 10 9

BOOKS

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

By Paul F. Boller Jr. 470 pp. \$16.95.
Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Lynne Cheney

PAUL BOLLER understands that U.S. presidential campaigns are as much about personalities as about politics, as much about the sort of men Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay and Theodore Roosevelt were as about the ideas they proposed. And Boller also appreciates the central role of the anecdote in conveying personality. How better to show what Theodore Roosevelt was like than with the story from the 1912 campaign of how he behaved when he was shot in the chest by a would-be assassin? Refusing to go to the hospital, Roosevelt commanded his driver to take him to the rally hall where he was due to make a speech. Once there, he told his stupefied audience, "I'll do the best I can, but there is a bullet in my body." He then pulled his manuscript—soaked with blood—from his pocket and proceeded to speak for an hour and a half. Afterward he underwent surgery to have the bullet removed.

Boller summarizes every campaign before the current one, all 49 of them, spicing his accounts with such stories. He has a wonderful ear for anecdotes, a clear love for them; in fact, he likes them so much, he refuses to leave any of them out. Those that can't be worked into the summaries of the campaigns are presented separately at the end of each chapter. Like the story of Andrew Jackson being handed a dirty baby in the 1828 campaign. "Here is a beautiful specimen of young American childhood," the president cried. "Note the brightness of that eye, the great strength of those limbs, and the sweetness of those lips." Then he handed the baby to his secretary of war, "Kiss him, Eaton," the president commanded.

The tales Boller has collected are vivid reminders of the continuity of the American political process. While commentators today frequently bemoan the fact that presidential aspirants spend as much time attacking one another as uplifting the populace, Boller's book makes clear that U.S. presidential campaigns have always been affairs where winning is at least partly a function of making sure the other guy loses. And to that end, all sorts of

charges have been made and rumors set loose. Even the venerable John Adams was accused of womanizing. One tale had him sending his running mate, General Charles Pinckney, to England to procure four pretty girls, two for Pinckney and two for Adams. "I do declare upon my honor," chuckled Adams when he heard the story, "if this be true General Pinckney has kept them all for himself and cheated me out of my two."

Mental incompetency has been another favorite charge. William Henry Harrison, a mere 68 at the time, was accused of senility. William Jennings Bryan was said to be unbalanced, and from one tale Boller tells, it's possible to see where the Nebraska's enemies might have got this idea. Bryan, though he was a teetotaler, frequently showed up at speeches smelling like a "wrecked distillery." He found it refreshing to take off his clothes between campaign stops and rub himself down with gin.

Voters who worry about the present campaign's fixation on trivia (What was Gary Hart's original position on moving the American embassy to Jerusalem?) can take comfort in finding out that past campaigns have frequently focused on esoteric matters (such as "Who killed Tecumseh?" in 1836). Frustrated advisers to candidates will find solace in knowing that theirs isn't the first advice to go unheeded. "Photographs on horseback, yes, tennis, no, and golf is fatal," Theodore Roosevelt told Taft, who proceeded to play golf at every opportunity.

But Boller sees no threat to the democratic process in the extravagant, exuberant, often emotional way in which we go about selecting leaders. Quite the contrary, one suspects him of a certain empathy with H. L. Mencksen, whom he quotes as saying, "When I was a boy presidential campaigns were characterized by high serious purpose. But now that is all happily past."

For anyone seeking a lively resource book on the United States' quadrennial spectacle, "Presidential Campaigns" is happily present.

Lynne Cheney, associate editor of *Washingtonian* magazine, is coauthor of "Kings of the Hill," a book about the history of the House of Representatives. She wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

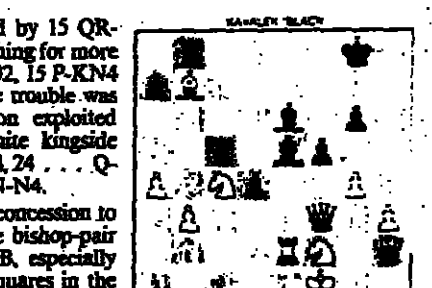
CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THOSE who don't play chess complain that it demands too much patience, while followers of the game complain that it demands too much vigilance. The truth is R5 and 25... N-N4 that both are required.

Today's players are generally competently trained in openings, so that it is unreasonable to expect many quick smashes. One has to be prepared to contest long maneuvering games in which the opponent is stubbornly kept under pressure until the conditions are created for direct attack.

A good example of what is required is the game in the New York Open tournament between Lubomir Kavalek, a grandmaster from Rumania, Vienna, and Kamran Shirazi, an international master from Los Angeles who is an Iranian emigrant. In the double fianchetto system that Shirazi used against Kavalek's King's Indian Defense, 8 P-P3 was to be met by 8... N-N5 and if 9 P-KR3, then 9... N-R3 followed by 10... P-B3, it would have been risky to thrust 11... P-K6? since this advanced pawn would be easy to attack and difficult to support. Perhaps Shirazi should have finished his development with



Position after 27 Q-K8

14 Q-Q2 followed by 15 QR-K1 instead of pushing for more space with 14 N-B2, 15 P-KN4 and 16 P-Q5. The trouble was that Kavalek soon exploited the weakened white kingside with 21... P-B4, 24... Q-Q2, R5 and 25... N-N4. It was a heavy concession to let Black have the bishop-pair with 26 BxN, BxR, especially with weak dark squares in the vicinity of the white king, but what else was Shirazi to do? Since 28 R-Rch, R-Rch would have stuck White into a poor, passive position. Shirazi sacrificed the exchange with 28 R-Rch, K6, N-R1; 29 P-N, BxP. On 30... R-B4, it would have been wrong to capture with 31 NxP? since 31... R-Q1; 32 Q-Q3, R-K4, 33 Q-Q3, B-Nch; 34 R-Rch, R-N1; 35 QxR, Q-Nch; 36 K-B1, R-K8ch! wins the queen. On 46... B-K4ch, Shirazi

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

June 1

High Low Close

Toronto

1300 Agri Ind

2000 Agri Ind

3000 Agri Ind

4000 Agri Ind

5000 Agri Ind

6000 Agri Ind

7000 Agri Ind

8000 Agri Ind

9000 Agri Ind

10000 Agri Ind

11000 Agri Ind

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28000 Agri Ind

29000 Agri Ind

30000 Agri Ind

Amsterdam

June 1

High Low Close

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8000 Agri Ind

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25000 Agri Ind

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27000 Agri Ind

28000 Agri Ind

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30000 Agri Ind

Other Markets

June 4

Closing Prices in local currencies

London

1300 Agri Ind

2000 Agri Ind

3000 Agri Ind

4000 Agri Ind

5000 Agri Ind

6000 Agri Ind

7000 Agri Ind

8000 Agri Ind

9000 Agri Ind

10000 Agri Ind

11000 Agri Ind

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19000 Agri Ind

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27000 Agri Ind

28000 Agri Ind

29000 Agri Ind

30000 Agri Ind

Singapore

June 4

Closing Prices in local currencies

Singapore

1300 Agri Ind

2000 Agri Ind

3000 Agri Ind

4000 Agri Ind

5000 Agri Ind

6000 Agri Ind

7000 Agri Ind

8000 Agri Ind

9000 Agri Ind

10000 Agri Ind

11000 Agri Ind

12000 Agri Ind

13000 Agri Ind

14000 Agri Ind

15000 Agri Ind

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23000 Agri Ind

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25000 Agri Ind

26000 Agri Ind

27000 Agri Ind

28000 Agri Ind

29000 Agri Ind

30000 Agri Ind

Stockholm

June 4

Closing Prices in local currencies

Stockholm

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6000 Agri Ind

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